```
 175    4917.2039    5481.2172
        5018.5834    5461.0602                4978.7661    5441.5906
 179    5044.8483    5347.1377                5065.2758    5592.2642
 181    4978.5516    5419.1406                5106.5998    5398.8491
 183    4874.3195    5440.9257         182    4946.3531    5378.5163
 191    4972.9719    5326.8862         190    5138.7005    5831.7185
 193    4948.1756    5601.4768         192    5073.8349    5571.871
 196    4920.5317    5398.5811         195    4902.7937    5424.7266
 198    4936.4202    5470.9393         197    5013.3571    5406.2046
                     5459.8589         199    5087.4952    5437.0694

COMMAND= 156-
PLEASE WAIT
SETUP PT.# =  1
                                         1    4951.2673    5597.0607   OCC
BACKSITE PT.# =  2
                                         2    5125.5606    5475.8495   BS
P(START)= 195
P(END)= 196                                                ..
D= 200
 289-06-23     179.0216                195    4902.7937    5424.7266
 291-07-13.7  129.8125                 196    4920.5317    5470.9393
COMMAND 156-
SETUP PT.# =  1
                                         1    4951.2673    5597.0607   OCC
BACKSITE PT.# =  2
                                         2    5125.5606    5475.8495   BS
P(START)= 63
P(END)= 63
D= 100
 20-26-35      34.64                    63    4984.823     5588.4617
COMMAND 156-
SETUP PT.# =  2
                                         2    5125.5606    5475.8495   OCC
BACKSITE PT.# =  1
                                         1    4951.2673    5597.0607   BS
P(START)= 197
P(END)= 199
D= 200
 66-38-39.9   132.0607                 197    5013.3571    5406.2046
 39-38-56.1   189.8151                 198    4936.4202    5459.8589
 80-20-57.4    54.3403                 199    5087.4952    5437.0694
COMMAND 10-
WAIT A MINUTE.....
P-BS=
P-OCC.= 1
                                         1    4951.2673    5597.0607   OCC
P-STOR.= 81-
P= 2
N34-48-59.2W 212.2976                    2    5125.5606    5475.8495   INV
P= 3
S86-49-55.1W 243.4157                    3    5112.1084    5232.8058   INV
P= 4
N74-41-57.7W 174.4262                    4    5158.1366    5064.5622   INV
P= 5
S22-12-31.2W 170.8083                    5    5000         5000        INV
P= 6
 2-47-17.6E 301.9468                     6    4817.3938    5240.4722   INV
 -20.8E 380.8904                         1    4951.2673    5597.0607   INV
```

Setup

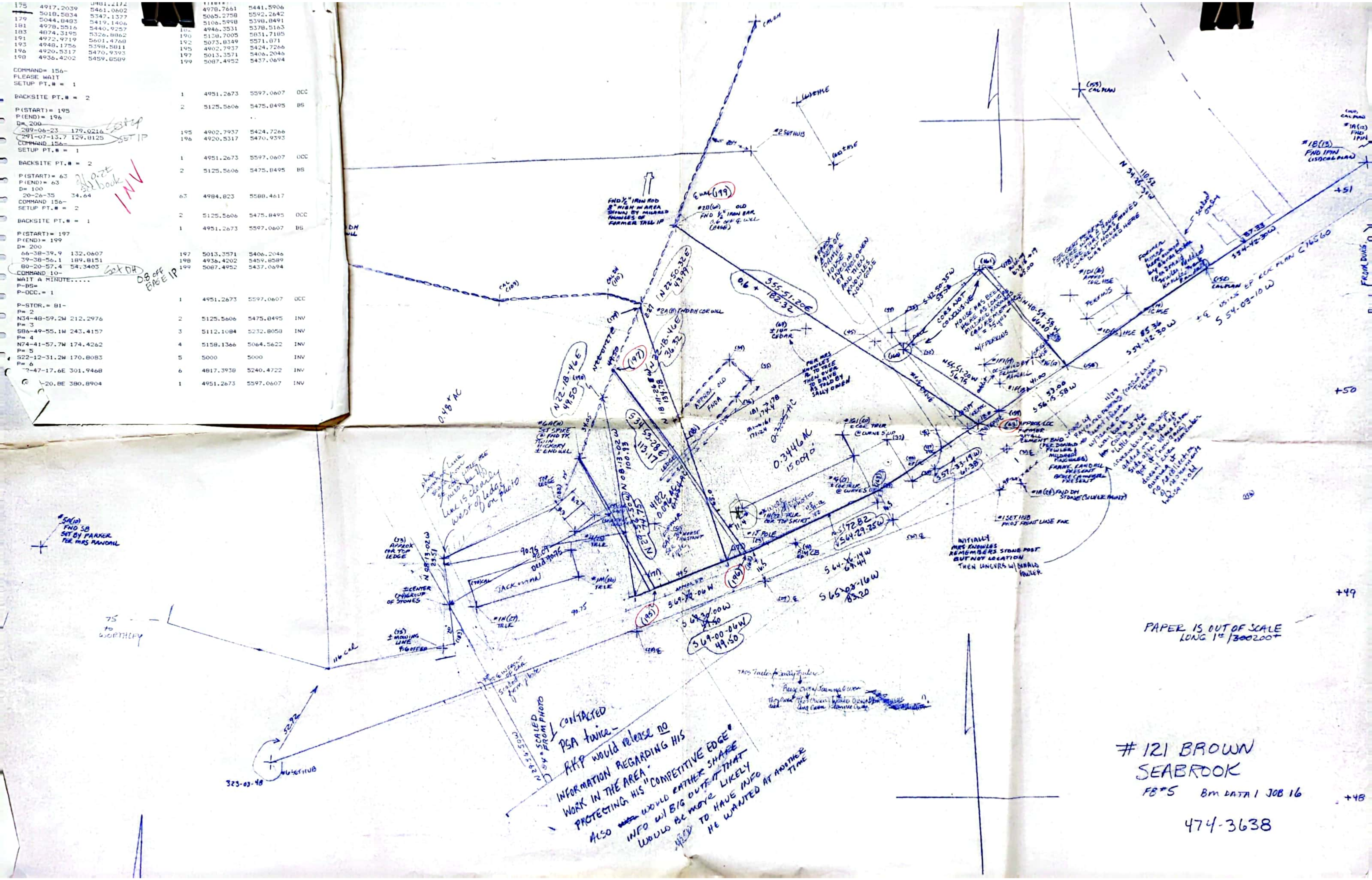
SET IP

off 0.2± see book

INV

Set DH

0.8 OFF BASE IP



CAL DH
CAL PLAN
(153) CAL PLAN
#2 SET HUB
(60) ± HSE
FND ½" IRON ROD 8" HIGH IN AREA SHOWN BY MILDRED KNOWLES OF FORMER TALL IP
Ⴒ WALL (199)
#2B(60) OLD FND ½" IRON BAR 0.6 OFF Ⴒ WALL (BASE)
CAL (109)
CAL DH (110)
N 22-50-32 E 43.99
2.27
#2A(B) FND DH COR WALL
0.6 ± S 55-51-20 E 182.32
APPROX AREA OF FORMER HOUSE LIVED IN BY THOS OWEN AND THEN KNOWLES NOW GONE
(69) ± 14" CEDAR
(45)
(34)
(35)
(36)
PER MRS KNOWLES R. TO TREE THEN OVER TO DRIVE AS TOLD BY SALLY OWEN
APPROX OLD FNDA
181 → 178 174.4
181 → 161 171.24
0.3335 AC
0.3446 AC 15009
(197)
N 22-18-46 E 49.50
N 22-18-46 E 36.32
N 18-11-26 E 134.78
S 34-53-28 E 113.17
N 08-13-02 W 100.93
N 29-55-50 W 74.75
4182 0.096 AC
#6A(H) SET SPIKE @ FND TK TWIN HICKORY ± END WALL
34.05
TOP LEDGE
(182)
8.2
LEDGE
FORMER GAR (51) 18" HORSE CHESTNUT
0.48 ± AC
photo mowing line scale from SE cor little hse must be off
Line is clearly west of ledge on photo
(73) APPROX COR TOP LEDGE
N 08-13-02 W 23.51
± CENTER (74) GROUP OF STONES
90.75
92.09
Deed 90.75
JACKMAN
(170) CAL
#1M(26) TRLR
#1N(27) TRLR
(75) ± MOWING LINE 4.6 OFFSET
(183)
20'
49.5
(177)
APPROX EP
S 69-12-06 W
(195)
(196)
16.5
S 69-30-00 W 21.50
S 69-00-06 W 49.50
±1J POLE
#1I(22) TRLR COR TOP SKIRT
11.4
65.0
#1G(21) ± COR TRLR @ CURVE S UP
#1G1(20) ± COR TRLR @ CURVE S UP
(37)
S 64-29-25 W 172.82
10.5
S 64-36-14 W 69.44
S 65-03-16 W 83.20
RIM CB
S 57-33-19 W 61.38
(160)
(161)
S 42-50-35 W 55.58
CORS NOT CONCLUSIVE
HOUSE HAS BEEN HERE AS LONG AS MILDRED KNOWLES CAN REMEMBER = 35 yrs
N/F PERKINS
N 55-51-20 W 56.75
N 40-57-58 W 66.00
#1F1(19) OCCUPIED BY FRANK RANDALL
#1F(18)
41.00
53.00
S 56-15-58 W
12.0
(63) APPROX LOC FORMER 3' TALL CEMENT BND (PER DONALD FOWLER, MILDRED KNOWLES)
FRANK RANDALL PRESENT
BRUCE CAMPBELL PRESENT
#1A(24) FND DH STONE (SILVER PAINT)
#1 SET HUB PROJ FRONT LINE FAR
INITIALLY MRS KNOWLES REMEMBERS STONE POST BUT NOT LOCATION THEN UNCVRS W/ DONALD FOWLER
FOR GERI PERKINS THERE WAS A HOUSE HERE THAT WAS MOVED CURRENT HOUSE WAS MOVED HERE
#1D1(16) APPROX COR HSE
PERKINS
#1D(15) HSE 85.36 S 54-42-30 W
(14) ICHSE
FORMER house here owned by Donald Fowler, Mildred Knowles, Randall
scaled only
87.33 S 54-42-30 W
(150) CAL PLAN
USING EP ECK PLAN C16560
S 54-03-10 W
N 34-25-30 W 110.52
#1B(13) FND IPIN (USD CAL PLAN)
#1A(12) FND IPIN
FROM DUBS
+51
+50
+49
+48
#5A(10) FND SB SET BY PARKER PER MRS RANDALL
75 to WORTHLEY
116 CAL
52.92
#6 SET HUB
323-03-48
N 29-56-50 W ± SCALED FROM PHOTO
Ⴒ in front of gar scaled from photo
Thos Tucker to Sally Tucker
Reese Owen / Joanna Owen
Thos Owen died
Thos Owen Ang Owen
Wanda Owen Florence Owen

CONTACTED PSA twice – RKP would release no INFORMATION REGARDING HIS WORK IN THE AREA. PROTECTING HIS "COMPETITIVE EDGE" ALSO ~~[illegible]~~ WOULD RATHER SHARE INFO W/ BIG OUTFIT THAT WOULD BE more LIKELY ~~[illegible]~~ TO HAVE INFO HE WANTED AT ANOTHER TIME

PAPER IS OUT OF SCALE
LONG 1" = 200±

#121 BROWN
SEABROOK

FB#5 Bm DATA 1 JOB 16

474-3638

```
N47-02-28.1E 7405.9491                          8       5046.9553    5419.9929    INV
P= 111
N89-16-13.9W 7.8E-03                            111     5046.9554    5419.9852    INV
P= 82-
P= 9
N81-46-33.6W 170.5704                           9       5071.3544    5251.1689    INV SS
                                                111     5046.9554    5419.9852
P= 108
N81-46-00.5W 170.6204                           108     5071.3887    5251.1233    INV SS
                                                111     5046.9554    5419.9852
P= 9
N81-46-33.6W 170.5704                           9       5071.3544    5251.1689    INV SS
                                                111     5046.9554    5419.9852
P= 108
N81-46-00.5W 170.6204                           108     5071.3887    5251.1233    INV SS
                                                111     5046.9554    5419.9852
P= 81-
P= 9
N81-46-33.6W 170.5704                           9       5071.3544    5251.1689    INV SS
P= 108
N53-01-18W   .057                               108     5071.3887    5251.1233    INV
P= 111
S81-46-00.5E 170.6204                           111     5046.9554    5419.9852    INV
P= 100
S83-37-14.4W 422.6019                           100     5000         5000         INV
P= 5
                                                5       5000         5000         INV
```

1/10/90

```
P= 8
N83-37-14.9E 422.6096                           8       5046.9553    5419.9929    INV
P= 212-
1       4951.2673     5597.0607                 2       5125.5606    5475.8495
3       5112.1084     5232.8058                 4       5158.1366    5064.5622
5       5000          5000                      6       4817.3938    5240.4722
7       4951.2673     5597.0607                 8       5046.9553    5419.9929
9       5071.3544     5251.1689                 10      4921.1847    5124.5115
11      4967.5634     5387.4113                 12      5149.7195    5823.919
13      5114.0154     5773.4768                 14      5051.0334    5662.7859
15      5037.965      5642.7072                 16      5050.1895    5634.6409
17      5018.2928     5616.1467                 18      5004.9943    5599.2123
19      5014.8582     5591.426                  20      4980.1159    5519.9825
21      4969.5593     5525.0372                 22      4942.9224    5469.1827
23      4941.3543     5456.9008                 24      4954.1256    5607.5896
25      4921.1282     5383.3555                 26      4908.0081    5387.2438
27      4892.9944     5337.4811                 28      4881.6881    5415.7854
29      4906.342      5480.0164                 30      4937.0234    5543.8129
31      4972.1054     5601.976                  32      5025.7777    5556.0728
33      5032.7847     5552.2748                 34      5019.3867    5464.7686
35      5008.5202     5475.1557                 36      5000.3847    5467.4664
37      4977.6961     5542.3941                 38      4956.2923    5553.862
39      4945.8957     5536.3378                 40      4925.5694    5495.4602
41      4979.3901     5589.6217                 42      4982.4375    5583.4555
43      4988.8427     5576.7781                 44      5032.2628    5545.5082
45      5027.8387     5537.0426                 46      4981.9851    5567.5593
47      4973.4938     5569.0599                 48      4962.4248    5565.1235
49      4938.6765     5394.6519                 50      4930.5148    5385.0841
51      4935.1153     5424.7561                 60      5087.1584    5437.566
61      5150.0779     5499.3336                 62      5118.108     5516.7562
63      4984.823      5588.4617                 64      4874.2854    5647.8896
65      4877.4951     5653.5074                 66      5034.0865    5502.7673
67      5029.1168     5498.6244                 68      4946.9852    5590.9033
69      5034.9995     5503.2767                 70      4906.1104    5333.5239
71      4882.1732     5340.7357                 72      4917.2426    5320.6758
73      4917.3849     5320.6672                 74      4894.1142    5324.0276
75      4872.6825     5321.573                  100     5000         5000
101     5083.9205     5085.775                  102     5060.0865    5116.9348
103     5118.7127     5161.7777                 104     5067.4482    5201.7883
105     5083.4757     5170.7637                 106     5067.4482    5201.7883
107     5083.4757     5232.8129                 108     5071.3887    5251.1233
109     5047.8272     5349.388                  110     5051.9804    5403.6192
111     5046.9554     5419.9852                 115     5007.3988    5256.5545
116     4862.0316     5268.894                  117     4884.9336    5190.5426
118     4985.3484     5213.4746                 119     5007.4297    5218.4278
120     5083.471      5232.8128                 150     5149.7195    5823.919
151     5114.0268     5773.4928                 152     5063.5729    5702.2122
153     5154.7372     5639.7323                 155     4991.6535    5598.328
156     5014.991      5632.0379                 157     4953.0382    5546.0503
158     5014.2559     5632.5378                 159     4991.4871    5598.4412
160     5023.3399     5551.4735                 161     5064.0923    5589.2674
162     4921.7463     5474.1038                 163     4951.8931    5536.6617
164     4930.3554     5410.4855                 170     4998.9605    5400.5783
171     4899.0621     5415.0045                 172     4915.7277    5461.6146
173     4916.8        5461.2172                 174     4916.3974    5461.3698
175     4917.2039     5461.0602                 176     4978.7661    5441.5906
177     5018.5834     5347.1377                 178     5065.2758    5592.2642
179     5044.8483     5419.1406                 180     5106.5998    5398.8491
181     4978.5516     5440.9257                 182     4946.3531    5378.5163
183     4874.3195     5326.8862                 190     5138.7006    5831.7185
191     4972.9719     5601.4768                 192     5073.8349    5571.871
193     4948.1756     5398.5811                 195     4902.7937    5424.7266
196     4920.5317     5470.9393                 197     5013.3571    5406.2046
198     4936.4202     5459.859                  199     5087.4952    5437.0695
210     5087.4959     5437.0692                 211     5013.3548    5406.2036
212     4984.9675     5588.3811                 213     4920.533     5470.9415
214     4902.7959     5424.7276                 215     5015.2039    5543.7579
220     5016.0371     5559.7453                 221     5061.8308    5578.5386
222     4969.0042     5643.274                  223     4951.2663    5597.0612
225     5044.094      5532.3253                 226     5077.6945    5546.1147
227     5118.2347     5563.1914                 228     5015.7046    5714.506
229     4982.6305     5662.7872                 230     4951.2695    5597.0662

COMMAND= 121-
  EASE WAIT
```

49.0276

54.0979

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

11/09 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
		136	161
		103	124
		099	234

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

July 25 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
		142	351

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

7/26 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
	NORTON	053	216
	NORTON	053	217

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

Sep 20 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
	ADAMS	1012	196

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

10/12 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
		604	409

Total number of pages

CERTIFIED

Paid BILL ✓

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

7/25 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
Eaton	Eaton	302	274
Owen		445	430
Owen		666	290
Owen		660	316
	TO SCALE	B 10585	
	TO SCALE	C 16560	
	TO SCALE	D-13267	
		3065	

Total number of pages 5+3 ⑤ 1729 NR 2

(INDEX SHEET 15, 16)

CERTIFIED B 9742

Paid BILL ✓ C 16432

WILL PICK UP STOCKTON SERVICES

MAIL TO: D 16201

10/26 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
		761	186
		762	037
	all Seabrook	899	297
		493	442
		757	114
		940	054

Rockingham County Registry Of Deeds

EXETER, N.H. 03833
Request for copy of instrument recorded

10/20 1989

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	BOOK	PAGE
		139	414
		139	415
		138	387

Elizabeth E. Powell, Register of Probate
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY PROBATE COURT
Exeter, New Hampshire 03833

REQUEST FOR COPY OF INSTRUMENT RECORDED
FOLDER MUST ACCOMPANY REQUEST

19

ESTATE: John Eaton DOCKET NUMBER: 94930S

DOCUMENTS: ~~pr~~ copies

REQUEST BY: Stockton Services

assessor
Lee Dennet

MAP	LOT	SEQ	PARCEL LOCATION		TOTVAL	TYPE
15	145	0	141	SOUTH MAIN ST	80350	3
15	146	0	137	SOUTH MAIN ST	76600	1
15	147	0	147	SOUTH MAIN ST	98850	1
15	147	1	149	SOUTH MAIN ST	28700	3
15	148	0	32	ADAMS AVE	47500	12
15	148	1	32	ADAMS AVE	44500	13
15	149	0	36	ADAMS AVE	62250	3
15	150	0	40	ADAMS AVE	66400	3
15	151	0	42	ADAMS AVE	84750	3
15	152	0	46	ADAMS AVE	54950	3
15	153	0	50	ADAMS AVE	62850	3
15	154	0	54	ADAMS AVE	77700	1
15	155	0	58	ADAMS AVE	80300	3
16	1	0	193	RTE 286	31200	12
16	2	0	199	RTE 286	32000	12
16	3	0	211	RTE 286	55800	12
16	4	0	251	SOUTH MAIN ST	56600	12
16	4	1	251A	SOUTH MAIN ST	66550	13
16	4	2	249	SOUTH MAIN ST	60500	13
16	5	0	243	SOUTH MAIN ST	117400	1
16	6	0	237	SOUTH MAIN ST	59950	3
16	7	0	233	SOUTH MAIN ST	96200	1
16	8	0	231	SOUTH MAIN ST	116600	1
16	8	1	231A	SOUTH MAIN ST	41750	13
16	9	0	227	SOUTH MAIN ST	107400	1
16	9	1	235	SOUTH MAIN ST	41900	13
16	10	0	221	SOUTH MAIN ST	106300	1
16	11	0		RTE 286	161750	12
16	12	0	215	SOUTH MAIN ST	120450	1
16	13	0	201	SOUTH MAIN ST	132000	1
16	13	1	205	SOUTH MAIN ST	25850	13
16	13	2	203	SOUTH MAIN ST	43200	13
16	13	3	205A	SOUTH MAIN ST	43200	13
16	14	0	199	SOUTH MAIN ST	112500	1
16	16	0	195	SOUTH MAIN ST	68650	3
16	17	0	193	SOUTH MAIN ST	106250	1
16	18	0	191	SOUTH MAIN ST	43050	3
16	19	0	189	SOUTH MAIN ST	105200	1
16	20	0	187	SOUTH MAIN ST	55900	1
16	21	0	183	SOUTH MAIN ST	113100	1
16	22	0	179	SOUTH MAIN ST	29800	1
16	23	0	175	SOUTH MAIN ST	49000	3
16	24	0	173	SOUTH MAIN ST	63450	3
16	25	0	171	SOUTH MAIN ST	23100	12
16	26	0	167	SOUTH MAIN ST	70700	1
16	27	0	161	SOUTH MAIN ST	71000	3
16	27	1	163	SOUTH MAIN ST	34750	13
16	28	0	159	SOUTH MAIN ST	166650	1
16	28	1	159	SOUTH MAIN ST	62350	1
16	[illegible]	0	155	SOUTH MAIN ST	113200	1

OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	BOOK	PAGE
MOORE ANNIE & WILLIAM	141 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2264	1584
MARSHALL GREGORY & BECKI	137 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2771	1424
EATON KENNETH W & LISA	147 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2728	2409
EATON DORIS R	32 LEDGE ROAD		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2703	384
EATON RICKY A & GENE	40 ADAMS AVENUE		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2595	522
EATON SUZANNE M	32 ADA VENUE	PO BOX 222	SEABROOK	NH	3874	2595	523
			SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0

Jimmy Perkins
474-3821

Said to talk to
Skilly Wink

w/
Milford Trailer
right across st

OWNER	MAILING ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	BOOK	PAGE
EATON FRANCIS W & HELEN D	203 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	[illegible]	[illegible]
KNOWLES MILAN W	11 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
WRIGHT CHARLES B JR & MARY E	197 SOUTH MAIN STREET		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2334	497
SOUTHER JOHN & JOANN F	195 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
MERCURIO MICHAEL J	255 MILL ROAD		HAMPTON	NH	3842	2688	2011
DOW MARVIN JR	191 SOUTH MAIN ST 474-2330 NO ANS		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
DONOVAN PAUL & LYNN	191 SOUTH MAIN STREET 474-9516 11/13 talked to kid mom sleeping		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2687	26
PERKINS GERTRUDE M & WILLIAM R	187 SOUTH MAIN STREET 474-2982		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2280	1934
KNOWLES ~~LEAVITT~~ & MILDRED	183 SOUTH MAIN STREET 474-5427 11/13 called again		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
FOWLER DONALD H	56 PINE STREET		SEABROOK	NH	3874	1051	499
JACKMAN DAVID A & ALICE M	175 SOUTH MAIN STREET	PO BOX 2534	SEABROOK	NH	3874	2737	910
PERKINS CORYDON	6 WALTON ROAD 474-3821 told Mrs Perkins 11/13		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2646	827
EATON RONALD M & MAVIS L	159 SOUTH MAIN STREET		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2334	1200
ARMITAGE LINDA	167 SOUTH MAIN STREET		SEABROOK	NH	3874	896	6
RANDALL HERBERT & LITA	161 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
DOW MARGERY	163 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	1895	91
EATON RONALD M & MAVIS L	159 SOUTH MAIN STREET 3: left message answering mach 11/13 474-2960		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2067	73
EATON RONALD M & MAVIS L	159 SOUTH MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	0	0
BROWN RAYANN	155 SO MAIN ST		SEABROOK	NH	3874	2410	1416

copy

December 12, 1989

Valerie Brown
187 Lower Collins Street
Seabrook, N.H. 03874

Dear Valerie:

In response to your inquiry regarding the tract of land formerly owned by Thomas F. Owen and described in Rockingham County Registry of Deeds Book 666 Page 290, I would like to make you aware of an apparent error in the deed description for that piece. The description states very specifically that the boundary runs three rods along the road in front and three rods along land of John C. Eaton in the rear. The boundary of the John C. Eaton land (now Corydon Perkins) is clearly defined by a stone wall which does not lie a sufficient distance from the road to provide the 1/4 acre area also mentioned in the deed. I am currently waiting to receive a 1952 aerial photograph of the area which I would like to review before finalizing your survey. However, I would like to advise you at this time, after field work and preliminary computations, that in my opinion the piece in question contains an actual area of less that 5,000 square feet.

Yours truly,

Anne W. Bialobrzeski
N.H.L.L.S. #752

ASCS-441
(08-27-85)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

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3. STREET ADDRESS

HAMPTON, NH 03842
4. CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

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14. TITLE
DATE

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B&W Paper										
(3801)										

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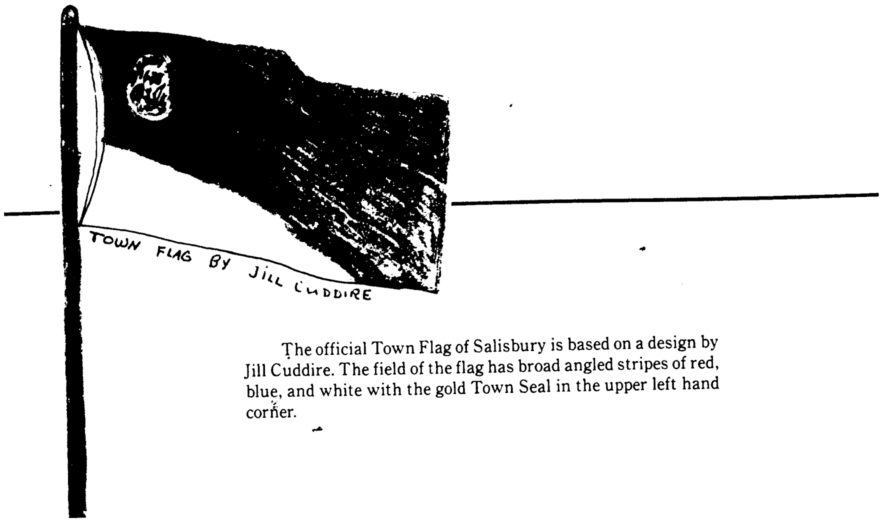
A BRIEF LOOK INTO THE HISTORY OF SALISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS


TOWN FLAG BY JILL CUDDIRE

The official Town Flag of Salisbury is based on a design by Jill Cuddire. The field of the flag has broad angled stripes of red, blue, and white with the gold Town Seal in the upper left hand corner.

Of the settlements of New England, Salisbury ranks among the earliest. In 1638, just eighteen years after the Pilgrims landed, a "plantation" was begun on the north side of the Merrimac. This strip of territory extended north a distance of nearly ten miles, including in its' circuit what is now known as the town of Seabrook, a portion of Hampton, Exeter, Kensington, South Hampton and Kingston.

It appears that diversity of opinion existed among the settlers as to the name the town should take, as, September 4, 1639, it was ordered to be called Colchester. At a session of the General Court, held October 7, 1640, the name was changed to Salisbury, and thus the town became incorporated.

DIVISION OF LAND

The first record of a meeting held in Salisbury is dated March, 1639, at which it was ordered by Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Denison, Christopher Batt, Samuel Winsley, Samuel Dudley and John Sanders, that there shall be two divisions of meadow land, each man to have four acres to his one hundred pounds of personal property, and other divisions were left to be determined later.

Upland lots were to be divided so that he who had 150 pounds should have sixty acres.

The lots granted were on condition that they should be settled upon before the 6th of May, 1639, and that those having families should inhabit before the last of October, 1639.

FIRST SETTLERS AND THEIR GRANTS OF LAND

Following are the names of the original settlers, all having received land in the first division. A brief outline as to their birthplace, occupations etc., is also given. Much of this information, is compiled from Hoyt's "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury."

1. Samuel Dudley, Rev. & Mr., came to Massachusetts with his father in 1630. Resided in Cambridge 1631, Ipswich 1635, then in Salisbury. He was a settled minister at Exeter, New Hampshire from 1650 until his death. Represented Salisbury in the General Court 1641-5.

2. William Worcester, Rev., first minister of Salisbury Church. It is supposed that he was a preacher in England before coming to this Country in 1639.

3. Francis Doue came from Salisbury, England and returned at an early date. Retained his land here until his death.

4. Henry Biley, "tanner" came from Sarum or Salisbury, Wilts, England.

5. John Eaton, Sen., of Salisbury and Haverhill "cooper." Moved to Haverhill in 1646.

6. Edward French "tailor" came from Ipswich in 1637.

7. Richard Wells, deacon of Salisbury and was a "glover."

8. John Rolfe of Salisbury and Newbury, "husbandman." Came from Melchitt Parke, England.

9. John Sanders of Salisbury and Newbury, "yeoman." He came from Wiltshire County, England. He came in the "Confidence." He moved from Salisbury to Newbury in 1642. Probably returned later. After 1635 removed to England, Weeks, Parish of Dainton, Wiltshire.

10. Isack Buswell "weaver" of Salisbury.

11. John Severance of Salisbury "planter" "Victualler" and "vinter." He was of Ipswich 1636.

12. Thomas Bradbury, Capt., and Mr. of Salisbury. Came from Wicken Bonant, Essex County, England. One of the most prominent citizens of Salisbury. Town Clerk, schoolmaster, justice of the peace. Rep. in General Court seven years. Most of the ancient records of Salisbury and many of the County were written by him.

13. John Hodges, "cooper," was of London, England until 1647 when his agent, John Hanson, sold his house and lot in Salisbury.

14. Josiah Cobbit, moved to Boston 1657 and was a clothier or "webster."

15. Jarret Haddon of Salisbury and Amesbury "tailor" and "planter." One of the first settlers of Amesbury.

16. John Bailey of Salisbury and Newbury, "weaver" and "husbandman." Came with his father from England. Removed to Newbury about 1644. Was taxed in Salisbury in 1652, was there in 1653 and 54 and one of the original Amesbury commoners in 1654. He died in Newbury 1691.

17. Henry Brown, Deacon of Salisbury, "shoemaker."

18. Anthony Sadler, "shoemaker." Came from Southampton.

19. Roger Eastman, "housecarpenter" or "planter." He came in the "Confidence" servant of John Sanders. His daughter, Abagail Eastman, was the mother of Daniel Webster. Remains of their old homestead are still to be seen on the Baker Road.

20. John Stevens of Newbury and Andover, probably came over in the "Confidence."

21. Robert Fitts of Salisbury and Ipswich "planter." Moved to Ipswich about 1658.

22. Mr. Samuel Hall "gentleman." Representative and treasurer of Old Norfolk County 1655. Sold his farm in Salisbury to the town in 1657. Returned to England soon after. Made liberal gifts to the poor.

23. John Hoyt, Serg., of Salisbury and Amesbury "planter" or "husbandman." Sold his house lot in 1647 and probably then removed to the west side of the Powow River.

24. William Holdred "tanner" and "planter" came from the parish of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London with John Clough. Was in Ipswich 1639. Removed to Salisbury 1640 and then about 1649 to Haverhill.

25. Robert Ringe of Salisbury "cooper" and "planter" carried on the fishing business on Ring's Island in 1642. Householder in Salisbury 1677. Probably the Robert Ringe who came as a servant of John Sanders with John Cole, Roger Eastman, William Cottle, John Rolfe and others in the "Confidence" 1638.

26. Thomas Barnet of Salisbury and Amesbury "planter" or "husbandman." One of the first settlers of Amesbury.

27. John Elsley of Salisbury "barber."

28. William Allen of Salisbury "housecarpenter."

29. William Barnes "housecarpenter" of Salisbury and Amesbury. One of the first settlers of Amesbury.

30. Richard North of Salisbury "planter" or "husbandman." He was also pound-keeper and fence-viewer and "Cryer" of the town for the year ensuing (1643) for which he received fifty shillings for two years of service and twenty shillings to ring it one year more.

31. Abraham Morrell of Salisbury "blacksmith." It is thought that he came from Cambridge in 1632.

32. William Osgood of Salisbury "carpenter" and "millwright." His name appears among both the Salisbury and Amesbury names in 1680. His mill on the Pow-wow River, though on the Salisbury side, brought him into close relation with the new town. Quite a number of the residents of Salisbury and Amesbury worked for him at different times and his enterprise appears to have drawn young men to that locality from other places. It is said that Symon the notorious Indian, once lived with him.

33. Mr. William Hooke of Salisbury "planter." He was of York in 1633. Called by Winthrop "a godly gentleman."

34. Mr. John Hall of Salisbury died before 1647. Widow married Rev. William Worcester.

35. Mr. Sam Winsley of Salisbury "planter." One of the twelve who obtained the grant to begin a plantation at Merrimack in 1638.

36. Christopher Batt, "gentleman" and "tanner." It was he who introduced the tannery business into the town. He was of Salisbury, England, and author of the name of the new town. First came to Newbury but was one of the original twelve grantees of Salisbury. Moved to Boston in 1654. Rep. in General Court, 1640, 41, 43 and 50.

37. Robert Pike, Mr. and Major, of Newbury 1635. Formerly of Longford, England. Was the most prominent citizen of Salisbury during the last half of the 17th century.

38. William Patridg of Salisbury.

39. Mr. Thomas Dumer, (brother of Richard and Stephen of Newbury). He returned to England and died in 1650 at Chicknell, North Stoneham, Southampton Co.

40. Mr. Henry Munday "gentleman." One of the largest tax payers in 1650 and 52.

41. George Carr, Mr., "shipwright." The town granted him Carr's Island in 1640 and he established a ferry there in 1641. He built the first bridge across the Merrimack in 1655. It was 270 feet long. For his bridge he received liberal grants of land in the town. He was in Ipswich in 1633 and had house lot there in 1635. The island, until its recent sale, has always been owned by the family.

42. Samuel Fellowes was probably a native of Lincolnshire, England. He was a "planter" and "weaver."

43. William Sargent of Salisbury and Amesbury "seaman." Is said to have been one of the first settlers of Ipswich in 1633, afterwards of Newbury. One of the first settlers of Hampton in 1638. Received land in Salisbury in 1640, 41, 42, 43 and 54. Moved early across the Powow.

44. John Harrison of Salisbury and Boston "cordishmaker" or "ropemaker." Lived in Boston after 1643.

45. Phillip Challice, Lieut., of Salisbury and Boston "cordishmaker" or "ropemaker." Lived in Boston after 1643.

46. Luke Heard "weaver." Sold house and land in Salisbury in 1645. Removed to Ipswich but died soon after.

47. Anthony Coleby of Salisbury and Amesbury "planter." Probably in Boston in 1630. May have come from Winthrop.

48. John Bayley, Jun of Salisbury and Newbury "weaver" from Chippenman Co., Wilte, England Came in the ship "Angel Gabriel" from Bristol. Held the grant for fishing on the Powow River in 1642. Removed to Newbury in 1650. Died in Newbury. His wife never came to this country.

49. Christian Broune, Widow, probably the mother of Henry, William and George. She died in Salisbury in 1641.

50. Richard Singletary of Salisbury and Haverhill "planter." In Salem in 1637 of Newbury the same year.Moved to Haverhill about 1653.

51. Thomas Hauxworth of Salisbury "planter."

52. John Ayers, Sen., moved to Haverhill about 1647.

53. Thomas Rowell of Salisbury, Ipswich and Andover. Of Ipswich 1652-7, of Andover 1659. Died in Andover in 1662.

54. John Dickison of Salisbury "planter" or "husbandman."

55. John Clough "housecarpenter." Probably came in the "Elizabeth" 1635. Died in Salisbury in 1691.

56. Daniell: Lad: of Salisbury and Haverhill "husbandman." Came to this Country in the "Mary and John" of London 1633.

57. John Fuller received land in the first division but his name is not on the list of 1650. Probably he was the Fuller of Ipswich about 1637.

58. Thomas Carter of Salisbury "planter" perhaps of Ipswich first.

59. Enoch Grenelief "dryer." Said to be a lieut. under Cromwell but he was of Malden in 1665, removed to Boston and living there in 1683.

60. Richard Goodale of Salisbury "planter" and "turner." Coffin's history of Newbury states that he came from Yarmouth, England to Newbury about 1638. He was a famous hunter.

61. Richard Courier of Salisbury and Amesbury "planter" and "millwright." One of the most prominent men in the new town.

62. Joseph Moyce of Salisbury "joiner." Daughters, Mary and Martha married Major Robert Pike and Andrew Greele.

63. Andrew Greele of Salisbury "shoemaker." Probably came from Scotland. Mentioned on Haverhill record as having mill and ferry 1669. Garrison in Salisbury mentioned 1698-1702.

64. Ralfe Blesdale "tailor" of Salisbury. Living in 1648 but dead in 1650. Was in York, Maine, 1637-40. He was allowed to mow four acres of meadow for keeping the ordinary. He also rang bell on church for two years and a half for which he received fifty shillings.

65. Robert Codman "seamna" Salem 1637, land in Salisbury in 1641. Removed to Hartford, Connecticut, about 1650 to Saybrook in 1654; afterwards to Edgartown, where he died in 1678.

66. John Wheler "barber" from Salisbury, England. Early settler of Hampton. Received land in Salisbury in 1641. Removed to Newbury before 1650 but taxed in Salisbury 1652.

67. Thomas Macie "planter" "clother" or "merchant." Came from Chilmark, England to Newbury, Massachusetts, but emoved to Salisbury where he received land in 1639, '40 and '42. Received land in AMesbury later but removed to Nantucket in 1659. He was the subject of Whittier's poem. "The Exile."

68. Joseph Parker "carpenter." Apparently in Newbury in 1642 but removed to Andover. He was a soldier in King Philip's war.

69. John Coles of Salisbury. Lived in Andover a short time but died in Salisbury 1682. Came in the "Confidence" with Sanders, Rolfe, Cottle, Eastman, Ring and Whittier.

70. John Clifford "planter." He removed to Hampton before March 1, 1642. Name on early list of 1637 but not on later list of 1969.

71. Lewis Hulett was one of the first to receive land in Salisbury. He was of Charles town in 1631, according to Savage's Genealogical dictionary of New England.

THE FERRY AT CARR'S ISLAND

Crossing the Merrimac, our ancestors followed the creek which was nearest their grant and landed at the upper end of what has become known to us as "Town Creek." The "Town Landing" was in use for many years. While convenient enough for those having boats it was at once realized that the permanency of the colony depended upon an easier and more dependable method of transportation.

At the first meeting of the proprietors, George Carr, shipwright, who had lived at Ipswich for some years previously, was granted a house lot of three acres; and at a general meeting of the freemen of the town held July 3, 1640.

"It was Ordeerd yt George Carr shall have the lland where he now dwells: as well Marsh as upland, it being the greatest lland wthin the Towne bounds in the river Merrimac."

Later, in 1655, Carr built what was probably the first floating bridge in America from the Salisbury shore to his island in the Merrimac.

George Carr died April 4, 1662, leaving nearly fourteen hundred pounds, a large estate in those days.

STILL LIVE ON ORIGINAL GRANTS

Three families in Salisbury lived on land allotted in the first division to their ancestors. For 300 years these estates have been owned by the first settlers and their descendants.

Robert Pike, a noted man of the colony, came with his father from Langford, England. He was but 22 years of age. He was one of the 60 who came from Newbury to the new settlement across the Merrimac.

The land allotted him was at what is now Salisbury Square, on the Beach Road. Here he brought up a family of three sons and four daughters, and lived to be 91 years old. Other lands, some on the Ferry Road, were also allotted him where his descendants live.

Edward French had land allotted him next to that of Robert Pike on the Beach Road. His farm has been handed down from father to son since the first division of land in 1638.

Edward French, the pioneer, was one of five prudential men to attend to the affairs of the town in 1646-1648.

The Stevens family has dwelt on land allotted to the pioneer in the first division ever since. This land is on the Mudnock Road near the landing. Howard Stevens is the present owner. John Stevens was one of Prudential men in 1645 and was one of the surveyors of highways in 1650.

One other lot of land which has never been divided into parcels is the original 18 acres of land awarded to Thomas Bradbury, in the Mudnock section.

HISTORY OF CHURCHES IN SALISBURY

By Frances L. Pettengill

"With our Ancestors no settlement was complete without a minister. Wherever a sufficient clearing was made to admit a little band of Puritans in these solitary wilds there was the sound of prayer and praise ascending from devout hearts to the Giver of all blessings. Even before the little log church could be erected beneath the noble widespread oak the Minister spake to the settlers."

The first church built in Salisbury and the eighteenth in Massachusetts, situated on the Green near the Mudnock Road, was made of logs, the cracks daubed with clay to keep out the storms and cold. This was probably not built until 1640, as the year before the people were busy founding the settlement. It was necessary to redaub the church about once in five years. In 1652 an addition of several feet was built onto the church. This was a frame building which shows that sawmills had been established.

The first pastor in Salisbury was Rev. William Worcester, who came from Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. In 1641, it was "ordered that Henrie Munday and Thomas Bradbury shall bargain with a workman or workingmen to hang the bell on the meeting-house." Thus, early in 1642, was hung the bell, which had been ordered brought from England, by the Pastor, Mr. Worcester. In 1643 Worcester was allowed 27 pounds for six months service. He served the people as minister for 23 years and by intelligent counsel guided them on the better way. His death occurred October 28, 1662, and in the old "Burying Ground" on the Beach Road, his grave has been suitably marked by some of his descendants.

The second pastor of the flock was John Wheelwright, who served for 17 years. Soon after Mr. Wheelwright became minister, the people who had settled west of the Powow, felt that they should have a church of their own as there were enough of them for a sizable congregation, and they considered it very inconvenient to travel so far to the services. Thus, in 1644, it was ordered that a new meeting-house be built with all speed.

Size of the church was not to exceed 46 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth. This was built in Salisbury New Town and was used for 52 years.

Mr. Wheelwright was minister for both churches and was to receive 60 pounds per year while serving both; otherwise to receive 50 pounds with accommodation of house and land. There was quite a lot of dissention at this time, and Mr. Wheelwright did not enjoy a very pleasant ministry.

The separate parish in Salisbury was not wholly established until sometime between 1714 and 1718. The first pastor of the West Parish was Rev. Joseph Parsons who served the people for 21 years. The second minister was Samuel Webster who served from 1741 to 1796.

Under the "Religious Freedom Act" members of Churches could "sign off" and worship with other churches.

To avoid a division of its territory into two different church parishes, the town for nearly one hundred years built and repaired its meeting-houses and its parsonages and supported its ministers from a common assessment upon the inhabitants of the town.

In 1679 James Allen of Boston became the pastor of the Salisbury churches. One inducement given him was, "To settle among us, and marry. If it shall please ye Lord, yet he dies while he is with us, the town doth engage and order that his wife shall have 20 acres of upland, or in lieu of land, three score pounds."

Mr. Allfour contributions for his first year's en was a young man, being only 37 years old at the time of his death in 1696. The original stone still marks his grave with the following epitaph: "Here lyes interred what was mortall of ye Revt. mr. James Allen late teacher of ye Gospel and Pasture of ye church of Christ, in Salisbury who died March ye 3, 1696 in ye 37 year of his age."

In 1696 the church "sent to engage Mr. Caleb Cushing to engage him in ye work of ye ministry, agreed to give him 60 pounds and salary."

Mr. Cushing had a long and successful ministry of 56 years. During this time the east and the west parishes were fully established. A new meeting-house in the east parish was built in 1723 on the site of the present edifice. Tradition says that the first parsonage had been on, or near this site.

The fifth pastor was Edmund Noyes. These first five ministers were all buried in the old Beach Road burying ground.

In 1793 consent was obtained from Legislature to run a dividing line between the east and west parishes. Eight years before this, or in 1785, had been built the Rocky Hill Meeting House, which is still standing and in good condition. This was the place of worship of those living in the West parish, and none were allowed to regularly attend or support the church of the other parish without giving notice to clerk of his own parish.

In March 1799 the people of Methodist faith requested Mr. Williston of Lynn to become their minister. Two classes were formed and before the year closed a Methodist Church was organized with a membership of 36, ten of whom were named Pike. Williston preached for them for about two years. For 19 years Salisbury was part of the circuit and had various preachers. At some time during this period the noted Methodist Preachers, Jesse Lee and Francis Asbury both visited and preached at the East Parish Church.

In 1819 the Methodists built them a chapel, which is at present the Grange Hall on Lafayette Road. Since 1820 when J. Adams became the settled minister, Salisbury has been a regular Methodist Station.

Major Robert Pike

Major Pike's homestead was on the northeast corner of the Square, a house now owned by Mr. Gilman.

We feel that any account of the life of Robert Pike, however brief, would not be complete without touching upon his controversy with his pastor the Rev. John Wheelwright.

The Rev. John Wheelwright was born in England between 1590 and 1595, was educated at Cambridge, England, was graduated in 1614, and occupied a pulpit in England as early as 1618.

He came to Boston in 1636 filled with vigor and violence against evil.

His wife was a sister of the famous Anne Hutchinson who with Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts, and went to Rhode Island.

Wheelwright was banished at the same time, but came North and founded the colony at Exeter in 1638, but his fiery conduct displeased his people there and they asked his dismissal.

As in 1642, a certain part of New Hampshire was brought under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, he removed to Wells, Maine, of which place he is rated the founder.

Still he could not find the peace of mind he sought and in 1643 he asked for reinstatement, which was granted him.

In 1647 he returned as colleague to Mr. Dalton at Hampton.

In 1657, the conditions in England having improved, he returned there and remained until 1660.

In 1662, he returned and became pastor in Salisbury, succeeding Rev. William Worcester. During his pastorate he clashed with the opinions of Major Pike, which is not surprising as these two men were both of a fiery nature and both set in their opinions.

Let it be understood that in a town which has both a minister and Magistrate they were both nearly of equal importance; Rev. Mr. Wheelwright seems to have ignored this fact, however.

It seems that even this early Major Pike had the ideals which this nation later put into effect; namely; the separation of the Church and the State. He was not cowed by this pastor's rulings when he felt they overstepped civil rights.

Yet Mr. Wheelwright did succeed in excommunicating Major Pike, which started a controversy that really split the church; some took sides with the pastor and some with the Major, going so far as to petition the General Court for his reinstatement, thus bringing the wrath of that body upon themselves.

After much correspondence back and forth the General Court appointed a committee to investigate and they found the fault was with both parties and, Major Pike humbly petitioning for reinstatement, it was granted, thus ending this long disagreement.

The Rev. Mr. Wheelwright died two years later, about 1680, aged nearly eighty-five years.

Christopher Batt

Christopher Batt was a very prominent man in the community, as he seems to have taken an active part in the affairs of the colony.

It is thought that his influence was the leading factor in changing the name of the place from Colchester to Salisbury, as he, as well as the pastor, William Worcester, came from Salisbury, England.

He came to Salisbury and lived here from 1640 tp 1650; then went to Boston where he died in the year 1661 from a wound inflicted by his own son who was shooting at a mark.

At Salisbury Plains is a hill called Batt's Hill to this day.

Thomas Macy

Thomas Macy was born in England in 1608 and came to Newbury, then to Salisbury, then to Nantucket, of which he was one of the first settlers.

He was one of the first settlers of Salisbury, also one of the first Commoners.

He was chosen the first clerk to record the orders of the company.

He was evidently well educated. He was overseer of the schools in 1652, and Deputy to the General Court in 1654.

Mr. Macy was indeed a Christian, as contrary to a law passed against harboring or in any way assisting the Quakers, those most abused of people, he took in four men in a severe storm and gave them shelter.

His neighbors reported his act, news of which in due time reached the ears of the General Court, and he was immediately fined thirty shillings and told to appear before the Court. He did not go, as he was ill at the time, although he tried to procure a horse to do so. Instead he sent a letter to the Court explaining his act.

Evidently he was not excused, as he fled from Salisbury to Nantucket with his family in an open boat.

An account of this episode in Thomas Macy's life may be found in Whittier's poem, "The Exiles."

Captain Thomas Bradbury

Thomas Bradbury was Salisbury's first school teacher. He was a prominent member of the colony for more than fifty years. In 1641 he was appointed Clerk of Writs for Salisbury, by the General Court, with the functions of Magistrate. He was a Deputy in 1651 and served as such for many years. He was a Commissioner for Salisbury in 1657 and was Recorder for Norfolk County in 1692.

His wife, Mary, was accused of witchcraft in 1692 and was subsequently tried and found guilty and sentenced to die; but through the goodness of God escaped from prison and so her life was saved.

Her son was married to Robert Pike's eldest daughter, Sarah.

The towns north of the Merrimack; Hampton, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Dover now in New Hampshire, with Salisbury and Haverhill formed Norfolk County, and Thomas Bradbury was for years one of its Common and Associate Judges.

Hon. Caleb Cushing

Hon. Caleb Cushing was a great grandson of the Rev. Caleb Cushing, fourth minister of Salisbury. He was a native of Salisbury, born in 1800, but moved to Newburyport in 1802.

He was graduated from Harvard College on 1817, and ranked third in his class. He also studied law.

He was Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts on many occasions in his life.

In 1834 he was appointed Commissioner to China and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of that country.

In 1852 the Governor appointed him Associate Justice of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, but before the year was gone President Pierce placed him on his cabinet as Attorney General of the United States.

President Lincoln appointed him to represent the United States Government to adjust certain claims of England against the United States.

He was sent by the United States in 1868 to Columbia to arrange with that government for creating a canal across the Isthmus and was successful.

He was appointed Minister to Spain in 1874 by President Grant.

He procured the charter making Newburyport a city in 1851, and was the first Mayor of that city.

He was active up to within a few days of his death in 1879.

Daniel Webster's Mother, Abigail Eastman

In Salisbury was born Daniel Webster's mother, her maiden name being Abigail Eastman, daughter of Roger Eastman. The homestead was on the Mudnock Road, nearly opposite the homestead of Samuel Stevens.

Afterwards the family moved to the Baker Road where the site of the cellar may be seen to this day.

Rev. James S. Pike

Rev. James S. Pike was born in Salisbury, a direct descendent of Major Robert Pike, author of "The New Puritan," a book setting forth the life and activities of Major Robert Pike, who was called by John G. Whittier, "The wisest and worthiest of the early settlers of the region."

Rev. Pike was at one time a Member of Congress and for many years a member of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference.

During the Civil War he was a Colonel and Chaplain in the 16th New Hampshire Volunteers.

He died in New Fields, New Hampshire.

THE STORY OF MARY BRADBURY

Salisbury has been the home of Puritans. Among the earliest settlers we find the names Pike, Stevens, Bradford, True, Greely, Eaton, French, Buswell, Morrill and others, who came about the time of Puritan migration under John Winthrop.

Among these settlers was a Puritan maid who came from Ipswich, where her father, John Perkins, was minister of the church. She came a bride to Salisbury, and here she lived and was loved many long years.

Mary Bradbury was the daughter of John and Judith Perkins and with them left their old English home in Essex County to try a new home in a new country. John Perkins, with his family, arrived at Boston in 1631, on the ship Lyon. In 1633 he removed to Ipswich where he continued to minister to the settlement for many years.

It is recorded that John, the brother of Mary, when only 19 years old, saved Ipswich from destruction by the indians.

The young man who wooed and won Mary Perkins was Thomas Bradbury. He too lived in Essex County in old England. He came over with Ferdinando Georges and was in his employ for a time when the attempt was made to form a settlement at York, Maine.

Mary Bradbury was happy in her family. Her husband held many offices in Salisbury. He was town clerk, school master, representative to the General Court, associate judge, also captain of the training band — one of Salisbury's leading men.

Eleven children were born to them. The busy happy years for Mary Bradbury sped all too quickly, and she saw not the dark shadow that was to fall upon her.

But little was known of Mary Bradbury, till she was 75 years old.

The delusion of witchcraft, believed in by the clergy and judges, swept over the Bay Colony. Salisbury was not exempt. Mary Bradbury was one on whom the dark shadow fell. She was cried on, brought to trial, condemned as a witch and thrown into prison, but was not executed, probably on account of her high standing and the influence of her husband.

For many months confined in jail, separated from her family, expecting to be led out to execution, as those tried with her were, her sufferings must have been great.

Mary Bradbury was restored to her family after the trial and lived eight years more in her home at Mudnock.

BURIED GOLD

Many have heard of the legend of Nathanial Ebenezer Pike who was supposed to have had a hermitage on the beach about where the old plank road came onto the beach, sometime before the War of 1812. It was said that he owned a sloop in which he used to go off to meet incoming vessels and relieve them of less bulky goods to evade the customs at Newburyport. He would then sail off toward Hampton River and through to his home by way of Healey's Canal. During the darkness of night the owner would call for them and pay Pike a good sum for the service. He was supposed to have died with a considerable fortune that never came to light. He was not connected with any of the Salisbury Pikes. During the building of the plank road a workman, so the story runs, in digging for the construction pulled up quite a quantity of gold and silver coins. Being unobserved, he quickly filled the hole in, intending to return at night for the balance of the hoard but was taken sick and did not recover until the plank road was completed and in operation. Many times he tried to locate the spot but without success.

THE COFFINS

The Coffins, descendants of Tristram Coffin, were among the first settlers. Their tide mill on Mill Creek was used for the grinding of grains. In later years the Coffins worked at the trade of boat building. In the winter they were busy in their shops; the boats when finished were nested and set out on the rocks at the Point; well out of reach of ordinary tides. But the high tide of April, 1851, brought disaster. There was drift ice in the river; with a high wind and a heavy sea the ice was driven against the boats so that they were broken and destroyed and their winters work lost.

THE PIKES

Several members of the Pike family engaged in the cooperage business. The staves were fitted, the barrels set up then knocked down and packed for shipping to New Orleans, where they were again set up to be filled with molasses. In the early days before the country was covered with a network of railroads, the principal towns were on the seaboard. Many small vesels, some owned by the Pikes, were used in the coasting trade, usually the captain was the owner; often they sailed to Labrador for the summer fishing.

The fish flakes, low frames of wood spread out on the sunny slope and covered with drying fish was an industry carried on by Moody Pike and his sons a half century or more ago.

THE GRAVES

Visiting the little Ring's Island cemetery, we note several stones erected to the memory of members of the Graves family. Many of their men were mariners, sailing to distant ports. There were seven families of Graves living here at one time, the head of each family captain of his vessel. One of the captains and all of his crew died while in South America of yellow fever.

reviewed by Carolyn Sargent

"THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NORTHERN BOUNDARY FOR THE TOWN OF SALISBURY, IN 1638."

New England was already a hot bed of activity as early as 1507 when the English on board the 'Talbot' were sent here to trade with the indians for sea otter, beaver, and other animal fur. So in the early 1600's when England was faced with unemployment and religious problems, the desire was strong to seek out new opportunities in New England.

As fate would have it the Pilgrims were attempting to go to the Hudson River Valley when a storm forced them to turn their sights towards New England. They landed on the tip of Cape Cod and made their way to Plimouth (Plymouth). It was there at Plimouth plantation that the crew got together and agreed upon common laws for the common good. It was here, in New England, that the important questions were to be decided by the group and representative government was conceived.

It was the success at Plymouth that inspired others to follow. The Council of Plimouth deciding to gain some freedom decided to buy out the share holders in England. This territory extended from the south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Monomack (Merrimack) River. And it appears it was the actions of a Reverend White, a puritan from Dorchester, that set this plan into motion.

The colonists coming to New England were to be 'reliable, trustworthy, of good reputation, skilled artisans, have a strong and positive character, not to be intimidated by any type of danger, and would keep the youth from falling into any enormities (evil or wickedness).'

A charter was granted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony (which by this time had absorbed the Council of Plimouth) calling for the election of governor by having the freemen assemble into a general court so they could vote. It was in May of 1632, that the representatives of the Great and General Court voted for the exploration of the valley of the Merrimack River to its most extreme northerly line of the patent or charter granted to the Mass Bay Colony.

Was this decision made because the colonists were bored or because they wanted to become rich? No, this decision was voted to explore the Merrimack River Valley to deal with the overcrowdedness situation in Ipswich and to address the petitions signed by the freemen calling for more farmland to the north of Ipswich. A third reason was the fear of French traders moving down the coast of what is now Maine.

Governor Endicott a few years earlier had stated, "the colonist had succeeded in the accomplishment of the most important trust, ever entrusted upon one person, the laying of the foundation and shaping the institutions of the new world."

The general court declared, "all and singular lands and hereditaments what so ever which lie and be within the space of three English miles to the Northward of said Monomack River alias 'merrymack' or the northward of every part there of: and all lands etc. lying within the limit aforesaid, etc. etc."

So it began on the 6th day of the 7th month in the year 1638 the general court ordered the establishment of a northern boundary. The reason being to establish an increased land area, defensive purposes and to deal with the indians.

The magistrates of Ipswich appointed Goodman Woodward and Mr. John Stretton along with an indian guide to establish a boundary line three miles north of the most northern part of the Merrimack River. They would be paid five shillings a day per person. The northerly latitude was determined by Jonas Clarke and Sam Andrews on October 13, 1652 to be 43° 43′ 20″. Thus was determined the true limit of the northernmost line of the patent.

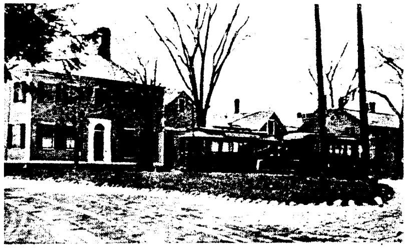
Local legend has it that John Bayly crossed the Merrimack in 1637 and built a log cabin in Salisbury. A petition was then presented to the Great and General Court on September 6, 1638, by Simon Bradstreet and others for a plantation at Merrimack on the north side of the river. This was the first known legal occupancy permit on that side of the river. Thus the first legal settlement in Salisbury was known as Merrimack, in 1638. All the woods with the exception of some cleared spots occupied by the indians for planting corn would be granted to the colonists.

Due to the lateness of the year the granting of the plantation was not settled until 1639. The English were most hopeful that this area would be settled quickly to impede any progress the French may have made coming down the coast.

The original plantation would be known as Colchester, granted on September 4, 1639. For reasons unknown (or yet discovered) the name was later changed to Salisbury by the General Court on October 7, 1640 which included such present day towns as Amesbury, Merrimac, South Hampton, Plaistow, Newton, Seabrook, Hampstead, and part of Kingston.

The change to the name of Salisbury was brought forth by Christopher Batt who came from Salisbury, England and became an influential member of the town. Ten of the sixty grantees came to Salisbury with the title of Mr. A log cabin meeting house was built in Salisbury and Mr. Worcester was the first to be granted land. So it was in Salisbury and its sister frontier towns that the developmental stages of town meetings and life as we know it began.

Fred Knowles



The Salisbury Medical Center on Beach Road was remodeled from this house owned by Fredrick M. Merrill shown as it appeared around 1902. Standing on the porch is Frank Merrill, who became General Frank Merrill and Commander of the famed 'Merrill Marauders' of World War II.

SOME OF SALISBURY'S OLDEST HOMES

JOSEPH MOODY HOUSE
(Ferry Road)

In 1684 Joseph Moody brought his family from the town of Newbury to Salisbury and built a three room cottage. In the early 1700's three more rooms were added, thus giving the house its present center entrance salt-box appearance. The house remained in the Moody family until 1977.

At that time the house was in a very bad state of disrepair but it was rescued and restored by Ron Pulvino and Ron Beattie.

In 1987 an addition was carefully added to the back of the house.

The 17th and 18th century portions of the house contained hand-hewn beams with the original color and bees-wax finish. Many of the doors are hand-made. The rooms are furnished with a variety of antiques spanning the 17th through 19th century. Also on display are many artifacts and antiques belonging to the Salisbury Historical Society.

The new addition was designed and furnished in the style of the early 20th century creating a harmonious flow from Colonial America to the present time.

JOHN SAUNDERS HOUSE — SALTBOX
(Circa 1640)

On September 6, 1638 land was granted to twelve men to establish a plantation called Salisbury.

A map of Salisbury was drawn up in March, 1639 showing the plots of land and the designated owners. As best as can be determined Mr. John Saunders (Saders) a yeoman was given the plot at this time on the corner of Mudnock Road and School Street. He must have established some dwelling if not the existing one on this property between 1639 and 1642 for records at the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts and moved with his family to Newbury, Massachusetts. Current research of the deeds is in progress to cover the period from 1642 to 1652. The reason being that a copy of a deed taken from the Essex Registry of Deeds in 1972 shows that John Saunders sold this dwelling along with two acres of land and apple orchard with a babbling brook to Mr. Richard Wells in 1652. Who actually lived on the property on the dwelling from 1642 to 1652 remains a question as there are no existing deeds on record for this period of time. Some deeds from the 1700's and 1800's have been researched and copied from the Essex Registry. The Massachusetts Historical Commission has not been able to provide any clues to this mystery.

I speculate that the architecture of the original dwelling was very simple in that it was once a one-room-on-one house with the door at the end of the front which faces South. Later perhaps increased prosperity as a farmer, and as Mr. Saunder's family expanded, he added two more rooms to the side by the door. Sometime afterward the lean-to portion of the Saltbox was added which allowed space for the main walk-in fireplace kitchen area (now in the back of the house).

From the outside of the house one can see the division line on the roof between the two-on-two structure and the lean-to. It is of particular interest to note the gunstock corners in the front bedroom with center chimney.

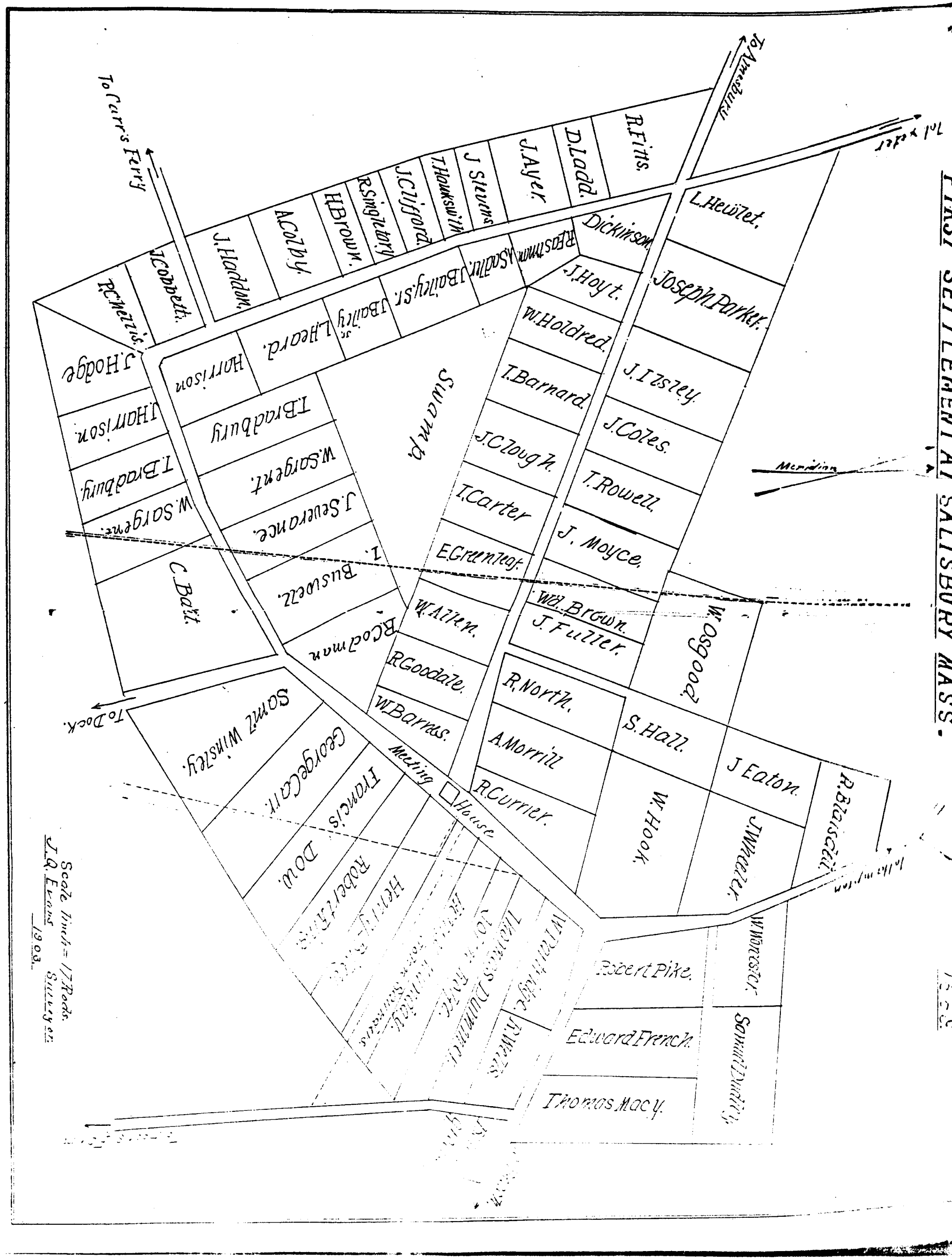
This home has three working fireplaces.

CHARLES PIKE HOUSE
(Ferry Road)

The eleven room Colonial, know as the Pike House, is more than 150 years old; owned first by Charles Pike from 1884 to 1933 and then by Emma and Alexander Pike from 1933 to 1962.

It has a center chimney, three fireplaces and a baking oven. Another feature of the property was a barn used as servants' quarters. The house and barn were on 33 acres of land.

John and Constance Coffin owned it for four years, and George and Joyce Patten for six years until 1974 when it was sold to Helga and Ludwig Morgenstern who remodelled and restored it. The present barn was built on the 1660's when fire destroyed the old barn. The house now is on six acres of land with a pond.



V. Expansion Of The Colony

Four ways meet at the Green of Old Salisbury, and have done so since the beginning of the town. From earliest times the Center was a prosaic place — ordinary houses, a blacksmith's forge, two or three shoemaker's small shops, and a few tradesmen and shopkeepers. But the roads ran out to adventure, — to tall ships carrying cargoes and travelers to the ends of the earth; to fishing smacks headed for "the bankes"; to carriages and coaches, the magical "world on wheels"; and even, at a later date, to the railroad, Open Sesame to all creation.

Eastward was "the Neck" and beyond, the beach where, back of the dunes, the hay stood higher than a man's head and tall pines whispered in the salt breeze, oblivious to the problems of commercialism that were to come in after years.

Southward, the corduroy road and the floating bridge led to the river islands where fish stages covered the land and cooperages and shipyards lined the river side.

To the West the way meandered across wide plains and through dark forests to the Powow, a stream of many moods, here slipping silently under low- hanging hemlock boughs, there tumbling noisily over ledges and boulders down to the Landing and hurrying through meadow and flood plain to meet the tidal waters of the Merrimac.

Northward, after miles of forest, were the bounds of Hampton, but beyond that only wilderness. All of this originally belonged to the Salisbury Commoners as a "Proprietorship in Common."

The group known as "The Commoners" came into existence with the grant of Merrimac in September of 1638, and consisted of the Founders and the earliest Grantees. Its members were to hold as tenants in common the township thus granted by "The Great and General Court of the Bay Company." A large part of all the land of early Massachusetts and Plymouth Colony was originally granted this way. As the Grantees sold off individual lots or set off land for public use, they still remained proprietors in common of the residue of the land.

In some towns all territory was soon sold to individual owners or decreed as public land, and the Commoners would then cease to be. In Ipswich, 203 Commoners disbanded in 1678; in Salem, by 1713; Lynn, with 102 Commoners, and Plymouth with 201, appear to have become inactive at unknown dates; Haverhill and Woburn Commoners ceased to be active in 1763 and 1765, respectively; Newbury held out till 1848, and the Salisbury Commoners were still going strong until the beginning of this century.

The Commoners had the power to convey their lands by sale or by will. They could designate land for public use — as the Salisbury Proprietors did in the case of the Green and the Training Field, — and the many Commons in our New England towns bear witness to this fact. In Salisbury, the Green still exists at "Potlid Square" and the ancient schoolhouse and the more modern Library occupy a part of it. Earlier, the first Meetinghouse, the Court House of old Norfolk County, and the stocks and whipping post all stood on the Green.

The Training Field, located in the West Parish, now a part of Amesbury, was designated for the use of the town for "training forever," and local soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and World War I drilled on the meadow there. At the time of the Bicentennial of the United States in 1976 the area was restored at the expense of the Amesbury Improvement Association and is now a part of the Amesbury Park System. The Field was the site of the West Parish Meetinghouse of 1711.

While the Founders' "Committee to Order Affairs" allotted the first grants, it was the Commoners, the first Grantees of the village, "in meeting assembled," who allotted all later grants. They were the ones to establish lines and set bounds between neighboring towns, and give rights to individuals to establish mills or other industries. Bounds of Salisbury were being set periodically by committees appointed by the Commoners all during those first years. Those toward Hampton and Pentucket (Haverhill) are specifically mentioned, and the latter bound in particular was a bone of contention for many years.

Hundreds of acres had been allotted by 1641, and it was decreed that owners must occupy their lands or forfeit them.

In April of that year William Osgood was granted "fifty acres of upland and ten acres of meadow on the riverside, running from the Falls of the Powow southeast to the Landing" on the lower Powow, on condition that he build a sawmill "sufficient for ye use of ye towne by the 10th of ye 7th month next ensuing." (10 October, Old Style).

January of 1642 saw Abraham Morrill and Henry Saywood proprietors of a corn mill on the Powow, with the assurance of

the Prudentialmen that no other grist mills would be allowed s long as they could supply the need of the town.

By this time the Commoners were assigning land far fron the Green in distant parts of the grant. A town meeting ir January decreed that "a way four rods wide be laid out west o the Powow River toward Pentucket, and another from the Merrimac River northward." The one westward is today Route 110 the road to Haverhill. The other, going north from the Merrima to the Powow River, runs over the present Amesbury streets o Summit Avenue, Highland Street, Greenleaf Street, the "Olc Road" past Amesbury Park and Whitcher Court, over Whittie Hill to that part of the Powow River now called Lake Gardner. This road is believed to have been originally an Indian path and the latter part has been discontinued for many years. These roads were intended to ease settlement of the western part of the grant.

Francis Dow had been granted large acreage "toward ye great pond," which seems to have been that now called Country Pond in Newton, N.H. Newton was settled by Salisbury and Amesbury men and was first called "Amesbury New Town." Thus, the allotments were reaching to the very borders of the grant.

On a cold November day in 1642, Rev. William Worcester strode purposefully along the dusty cartpath which two years of busy traffic had worn on "the Circular Road," now Mudnock. The autumn wind blew in fitful gusts, scattering piles of dead leaves across the way, and tugging at the greatcoat of the preacher.

On this day it was his duty, as chairman of the Prudentialmen, to announce their decision to expand the town by sending thirty of the sixty-eight families of original Grantees across the Powow River. Then the question would be put before the freemen of the village, (the Commoners), on December 26, 1642 and those settlers to be approved by "the Seven Men," as the Prudentialmen or Selectmen were called, must be established across the river by the first of May, 1645. This expansion of the colony had been considered for some time, and though many had gladly accepted grants there, there was great controversy. Some thought it a great opportunity, others were most apprehensive of such a move. Settlers were free to apply for the privilege, but none other than the Prudentialmen knew just who might be approved.

West of the Powow there was no cleared space such as the Green to ease the work of the first settlement; dense forest there was inhabited by wild beasts and even wilder men. Few of the men, and even fewer of their wives and children wanted to venture into such unknown territory. It was Worcester's task to convince such leaders as Macy, Colby, Currier and Haddon who already owned land in the new territory that it would be to their advantage to set the example for others to follow.

While it has been for many years supposed that the families who crossed the Powow River to form the New Town were ejected from the village about the Green, research has proven otherwise. It was a matter of persuasion, and nowhere has been found any evidence that any were forced to leave. Some of those who eventually moved were among the most progressive and active of the early settlers. With two mills already established on the Powow, the area soon became a busy place and there were undoubted benefits to be gained.

Worcester did his work well. Within a short time nearly half of the original Grantees were located on or near the Powow, and by 1649 Bailey, Haddon, Barnard, Macy, Sargent, Barnes, Martin, and the two Colbys, Anthony and his son, John, were settled on their lots near what is now known as Bartlett's Corner, in Amesbury. Merrill reports, "Tradition has it that first came nine and subsequently eight more families."

Not until 1654, however, were there enough to warrant "Articles of Agreement," designating rights and responsibilities of the New Town inhabitants, signed by men of both towns. Even

then, until 1668, when they were able to secure the services of a minister, Salisbury New Town settlers served on Salisbury Committees, and were taxed as Salisbury residents, with insistence that they attend worship in the meetinghouse on the Green and support the Salisbury minister.

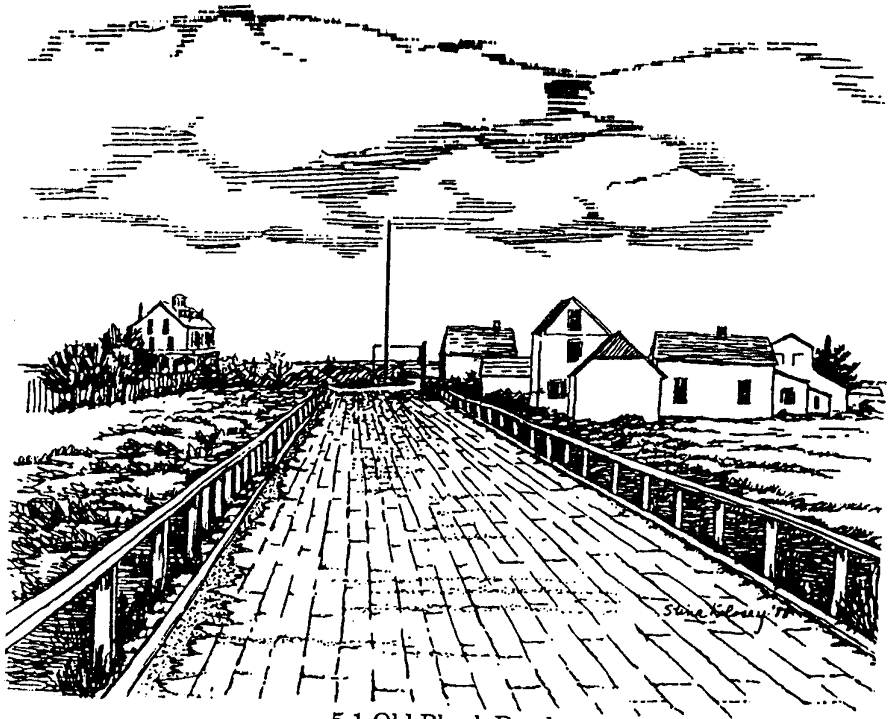
Many of the first commoners of Salisbury had removed to other places by 1690. Dow, Dummer, Hall and Hodges had all returned to England by 1680; Ayer, Holdred, Ladd, Moyce and Singletary were all in Haverhill before 1650. Batt, Harrison and Cobham removed to Boston. Fitts, Fuller and Heard had all returned to Ipswich by 1652; Rolfe and Wheeler had become Newbury residents, Parker, of Andover, and Codman of Hartford. Those who had crossed the Powow, including the eighteen who had signed the Articles of Agreement were lost to Salisbury after 1668 when Amesbury became a town in its own right.

Despite this exodus, by 1700 the population had increased with new settlers to such proportions that two separate meetings were held, one, the regular town meeting of "Inhabitants of the Towne," the other, the "Commoners of the towne," the remnant of the earliest grantees and their heirs. Until then, however, the commoners had held virtually the entire jurisdiction over village affairs. Even after this time, they still were generous with their property. Later divisions of the land were the "Barberrie Meadow Division" and the"Higglety Pigglety Division", the"Batt's Hill Division" and "Goodale Swamp Division" in 1700; in 1702 the "Gravely Hill Division" and the "Great Neck Division." In 1704 the "Cow Common Division" is noted. One lot in each division was to be for the use of the ministry and for many years the wood for heating the Salisbury Church was cut from this land.

In the report of 1717 it is revealed that nearly all the common lands other than those reserved for use of the public had been assigned "excepting the Pines at the beach and lands on Little River which would not admit of a general division." An area at the mouth of the Merrimac, near Black Rocks, was also left.

Thereafter, till 1840 the Commoners met only to sell hay from the beach lots or sand from lots at the mouth of the Merrimac for which Boston buyers gave quite a large sum of money. About the time of the Civil War, they began to rent beach land.

In 1864, M.D.F. Steere, Agent of the Salisbury Mills, built the first substantial house on the beach. The house, a large Victorian type building, stood on the site of the later Kelly Hotel. In the spring of 1908 the house was broken into and robbed of china, silver, and other valuables, and burned, — undoubtedly arson. Mr. Steere was one of those instrumental in the building of the Plank Road across the marshes in 1866, and the area which is now the Salisbury Beach Center was for a time called



5.1 Old Plank Road

Steereville, and later, Cushing. A fisherman named William Pierce claimed that his son, Dan, was the first child to be born at the Beach.

With the building of the Plank Road, a bridge-like construction that rose and fell with the flow and ebb of the tides, development of the beach increased. The road, starting a bit beyond Salisbury Square, crossed the marshes to emerge on the beach near the old Atlantic House, one of the larger hotels in the area, also the victim in 1881 of apparent arson.

By the opening of the twentieth century, hundreds of houses ranging from many cheap cottages to a few better and more costly houses had been built, all however, on long-lease rental land. From 1638 until after 1896, all of Salisbury Beach land was the property of the Commoners of Salisbury.

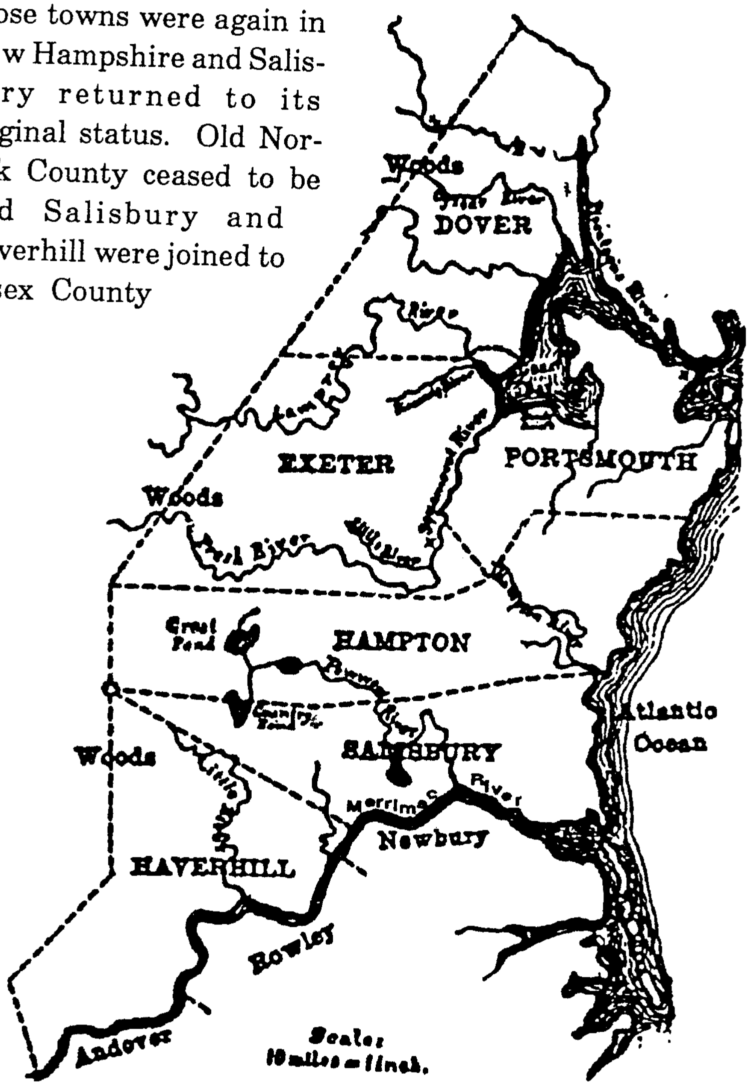
Though considered of little value in earlier years, — George Martin, for instance, sold his right of commonage for a heifer, and as late as 1820, Ezekiel Evans' right was valued at only $8.00 — , a dividend of $1.03 per right was granted to owners. Within fifty years, no rights could be bought, though they were then valued at $600.

In 1638, 68 eligible men were Salisbury Commoners; by 1900, the rights of nearly half of those families had been lost by sale, by removal from the town, or by default. Some Commoner rights had remained in the same family for many generations, handed down by will and deed. In 1896, forty Commoners were still legally active, carrying on affairs for the remnant of their property. Salisbury was the last town in the State to exist as a "Proprietorship in common."

As well as expansion of the Salisbury settlement, resulting in several new towns, in later years, there was loss of territory. In 1643, the Bay Colony had assumed directorship over the plantations of Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth) uniting them to Salisbury and Haverhill to form Norfolk County. For some years Salisbury was the "Shire

Town,"and the County Courts were held there. Old Norfolk County records give much data on Salisbury real estate transactions, deeds, wills, and probate records.

However, with the establishment of New Hampshire as a separate colony in 1679, those towns were again in New Hampshire and Salisbury returned to its original status. Old Norfolk County ceased to be and Salisbury and Haverhill were joined to Essex County



MAP OF OLD NORFOLK COUNTY. 1643.

of Massachusetts as they are today.

The boundary line of New Hampshire and Massachusetts occasioned much controversy for many years. Citizens living on both sides claimed they were taxed by both jurisdictions, and refused to pay until the line was adjusted and firmed.

In August of 1737 Commissioners were appointed by the crown to settle the dispute. While this group was in session at Hampton Falls, The General Court of New Hampshire met at Hampton, and the General Court of Massachusetts, at Salisbury.

The towns along the way from Boston to Salisbury had probably never seen such a brilliant pageant as that presented by the "Great and General Court" on their journey. Governor Belcher, in company with many dignitaries rode in great pomp and state, escorted by troopers and horsemen. The show in that simple age was disapproved by many, and severely criticized. One flier that was circulated read:

> *"Dear Paddie, you ne'er did behold such a sight As yesterday*
> *morning was seen before night You in all your born days*
> *saw, nor I didn't neither So many fine horses and men ride*
> *together. At the head, the lower house rode two in a row,*
> *Then all the higher house trotted after the low;Then the*
> *Governor's coach galloped on like the wind And the last that*
> *came foremost were troopers behind. But I fear it means no*
> *good to your neck or mine, For they say 'tis to fix a right*
> *place for the line."*

Salisbury was honored by the presence of the Court for several days but the final decision resulted in loss of more of her territory. The towns now known as South Hampton and Seabrook were given to New Hampshire, and the question was apparently settled. Yet a hundred and fifty years later in 1887 there was agitation, amounting to nothing, to change the State Line to the Merrimac River, thus giving to New Hampshire Salisbury, Amesbury, Merrimac and Haverhill, which have been called her "lost ewe lambs". This, of course, has not happened, and the

State Line still runs "three miles north of the Merrimac River" until the river turns Northward.

In 1843 Jonathan Ring and others living beyond the Lion's Mouth District at what is now called Ring's Corner, petitioned that a small area, cut off with South Hampton by the Powow River, and known as "Salisbury Inland", (sometimes called "Little Salisbury,") but far removed from the settlement of Salisbury proper, be annexed to Amesbury. The petition was granted. After the annexation of the West Parish to Amesbury in 1886, another small portion around Back River and Ring Street, the area of the old Wadleigh Shipyard, still retained the name of Salisbury, as "Little Salisbury" for many years after it had been annexed to Amesbury. It is interesting to note that the Ring family was involved in both cases.

In 1886, residents of a large part of the West Parish of Salisbury petitioned to be annexed to Amesbury. After months of debate and controversy, the General Court of Massachusetts, by vote of its members, granted the petition, and with signature of the Governor, annexed the entire West Parish of Salisbury, including Salisbury Mills Village about Market Square, and the river village of Salisbury Point, to the town of Amesbury. Recognizing their common heritage, the two towns could very well cooperate to mutual advantage.

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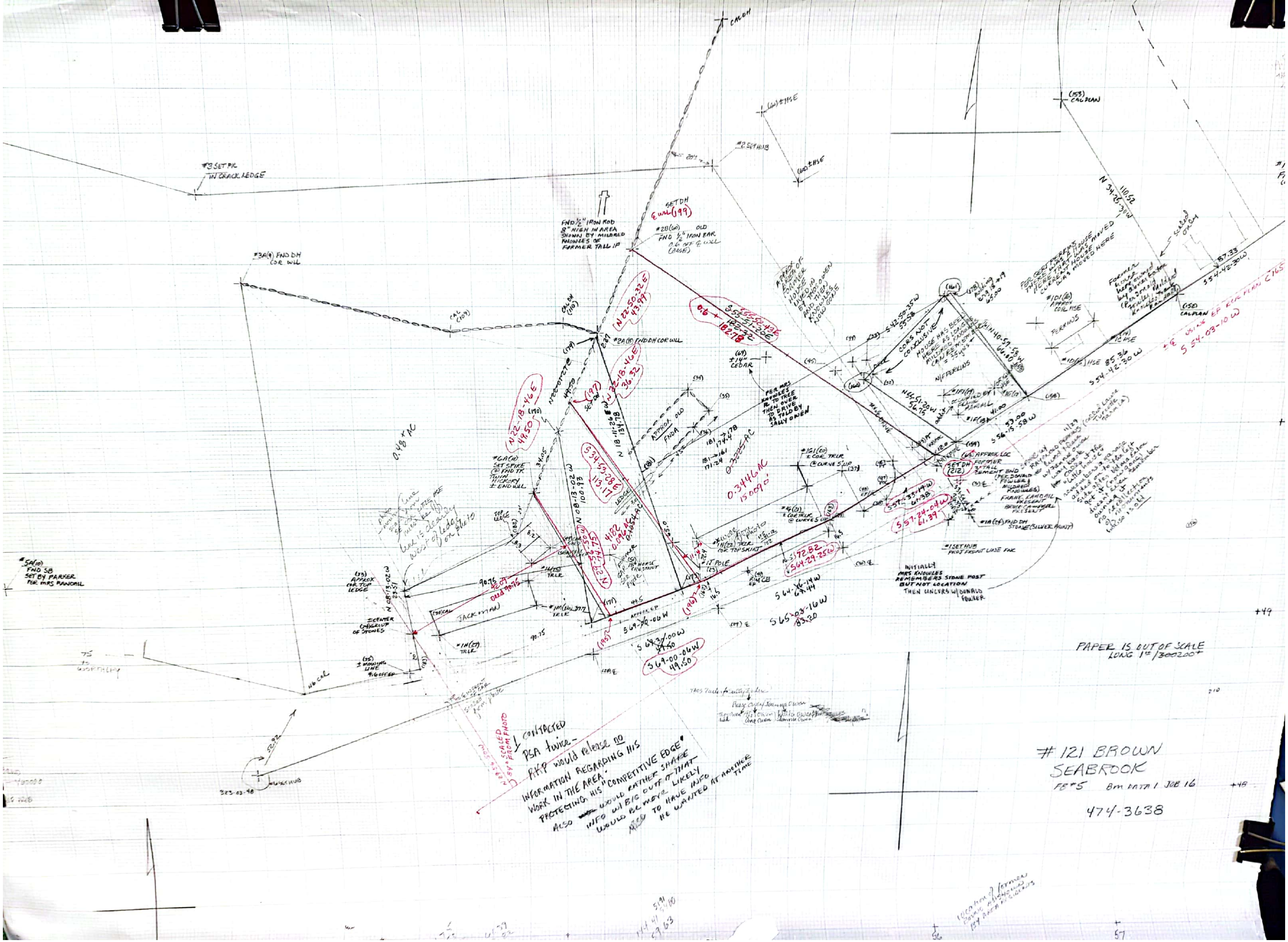


APPROX AREA OF FORMER HOUSE LIVED IN BY THOS OWEN AND THEN KNOWLES NOW GONE

PER MRS KNOWLES R TO TREE THEN OVER TO DRIVE AS TOLD BY SALLY OWEN

CORS NOT CONCLUSIVE

HOUSE HAS BEEN HERE AS LONG AS MILDRED KNOWLES CAN REMEMBER = 35 yrs ±

PER GERT PERKINS THERE WAS A HOUSE HERE THAT WAS MOVED CURRENT HOUSE WAS MOVED HERE

Former house here owned by Abner Eaton (Per Donald Fowler, Mildred Knowles, Frank Randall)

11/29 Spoke w/ Raymond Perkins (called Laura Turcotte Farm LA) lived there w/ Fannie Owen way back. Called it the "little house" remembers a garage added on to the left side after Velma Eaton got it (now gone) doesn't even remember owning it no recollection of monuments house is old

INITIALLY MRS KNOWLES REMEMBERS STONE POST BUT NOT LOCATION THEN UNCVRS W/ DONALD FOWLER

photo mowing line scaled from SE cor little hse misses by 11' line is clearly west of ledge on photo

Thos Parker for Sally Fowler

Rose Owen / Jeannie Owen

Thos Owen died

His Owen / Ava Owen

Walter Owen / Jennie Owen

CONTACTED PSA twice – RKP would release no INFORMATION REGARDING HIS WORK IN THE AREA. PROTECTING HIS "COMPETITIVE EDGE". ALSO ~~...~~ WOULD RATHER SHARE INFO W/ BIG OUTFIT THAT WOULD BE MORE LIKELY ~~ALSO~~ TO HAVE INFO HE WANTED AT ANOTHER TIME

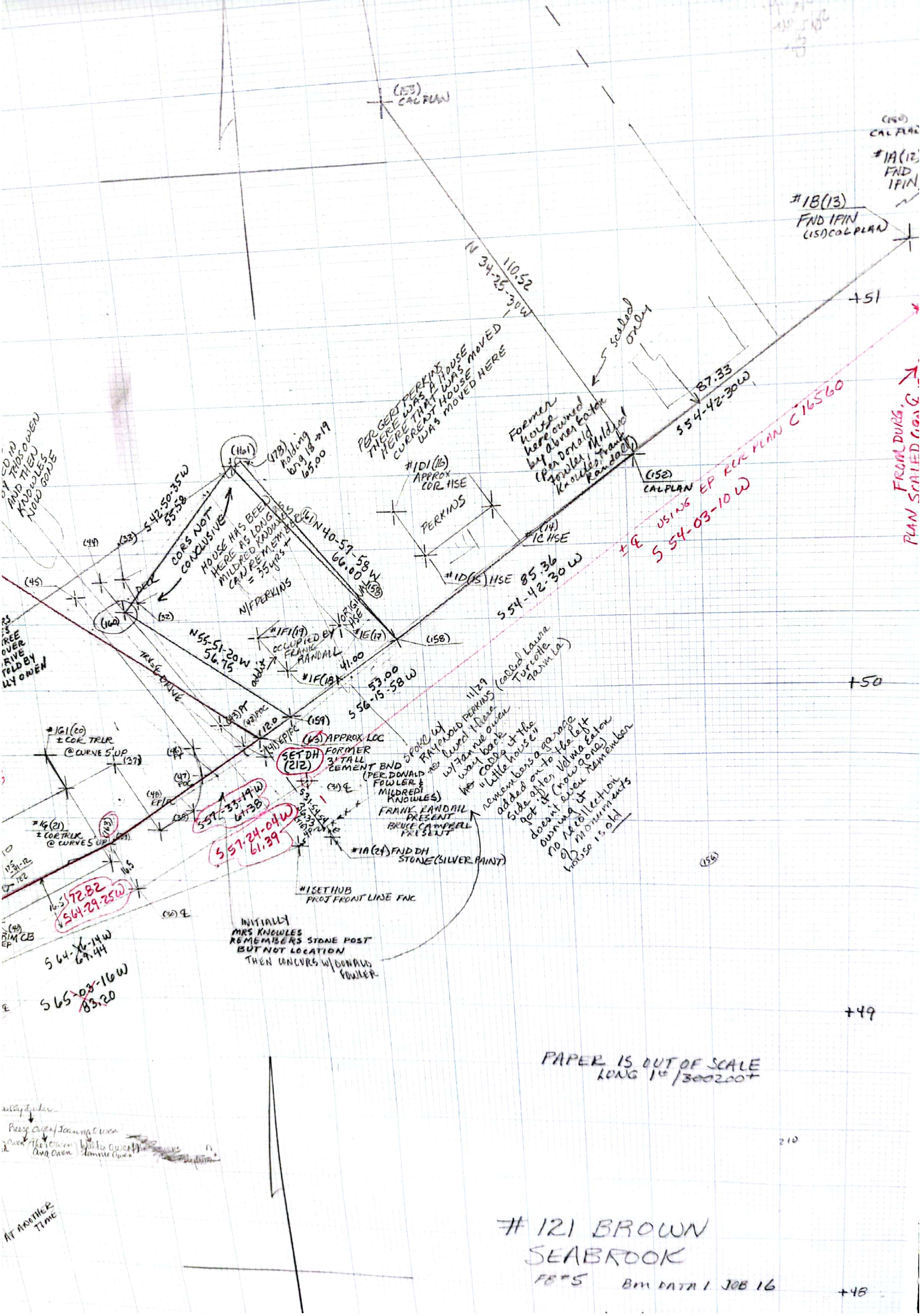
PAPER IS OUT OF SCALE
LONG 1" / 300200±

#121 BROWN
SEABROOK

FB #5 Bm DATA 1 JOB 16

474-3638

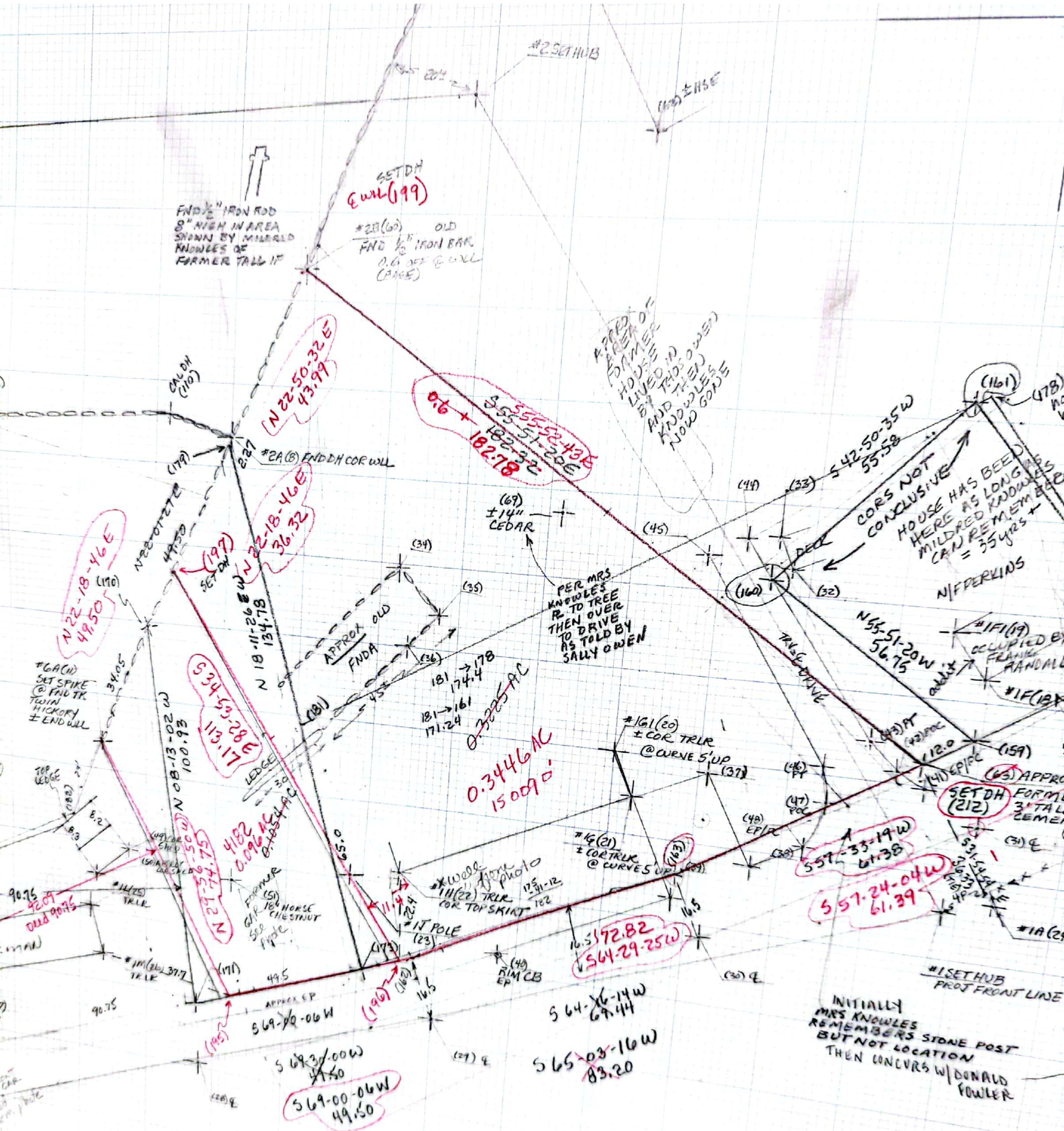
location of former house as shown by Bren Kessans


(153) CALPLAN
(150) CAL PLAN
#1A(12) FND IPIN
#1B(13) FND IPIN (151) COL PLAN
+51
N 34-25-30W 110.52
scaled only
PER GERT PERKINS THERE WAS A HOUSE HERE THAT WAS MOVED CURRENT HOUSE WAS MOVED HERE
Former house here owned by abner Eaton (per Donald Fowler, Mildred Knowles, Frank Randall)
87.33 S54-42-30W
(152) CALPLAN
FROM DWG. PLAN SCALED
USING EP RCR PLAN C16560
℄ S 54-03-10 W
(161) (178) holding brg 18 → 19 65.00
#1D1(16) APPROX COR HSE
PERKINS
(14) IC HSE
#1D(15) HSE 85.36 S54-42-30 W
...D IN BY THOS OWEN AND THEN KNOWLES NOW GONE
S 42-50-35W 55.58
CORS NOT CONCLUSIVE
HOUSE HAS BEEN HERE AS LONG AS MILDRED KNOWLES CAN REMEMBER = 35yrs +
N 40-57-58 W 66.00
N/F PERKINS
DECK
(33) (44) (45) (160) (32) (161) (158)
ORIG HSE
#1E(17)
(158)
#1F1(19) OCCUPIED BY FRANK RANDALL
addit
#1F(18) 41.00
53.00 S 56-15-58 W
N55-51-20W 56.75
...RS ...TREE ...OVER ...RIVE ...TOLD BY ...LLY OWEN
TRV=℄ DRIVE
(43) PT (42) POC 12.0 (159)
(41) EP/PC
(63) APPROX LOC
SET DH (212)
FORMER 3' TALL CEMENT BND (PER. DONALD FOWLER & MILDRED KNOWLES) FRANK RANDALL PRESENT BRUCE CAMPBELL PRESENT
(31) ℄
S31-54-54 36.33 (TIE) 4PR
#1A(24) FND DH STONE (SILVER PAINT)
#1 SET HUB PROJ FRONT LINE FNC
11/29 (called Laura Turcotte Farm La) Spoke w/ Raymond Perkins he lived there w/ Fannie Owen way back called it the "little house" remembers a garage added on to the left side after Velma Eaton got it (now gone) doesn't even remember owning it no recollection of monuments house is old
#1G1(20) ± COR TRLR @ CURVE 5' UP
(37)
(46) PT
(47) POC
(48) EP/PC
(38)
S57-33-19W 61.38
S 57-24-04W 61.39
#1G(21) ± COR TRLR @ CURVE 5' UP
(163)
(29)
16.5
16.5 72.82 S64-29-25W
(30) ℄
17.5 -41.12 122
(49) RIM CB EP
S 64-~~16~~-14W 69.44
S 65-~~03~~-16W ~~83.20~~
℄
INITIALLY MRS KNOWLES REMEMBERS STONE POST BUT NOT LOCATION THEN UNCURS W/ DONALD FOWLER
(156)
+50
+49
...lly Fowler
Reese Owen / Joanna Owen
...Owen ...d
Theo Owen Ava Owen
Walter Owen Jannie Owen
AT ANOTHER TIME
210
+48

PAPER IS OUT OF SCALE
LONG 1"/300 200±

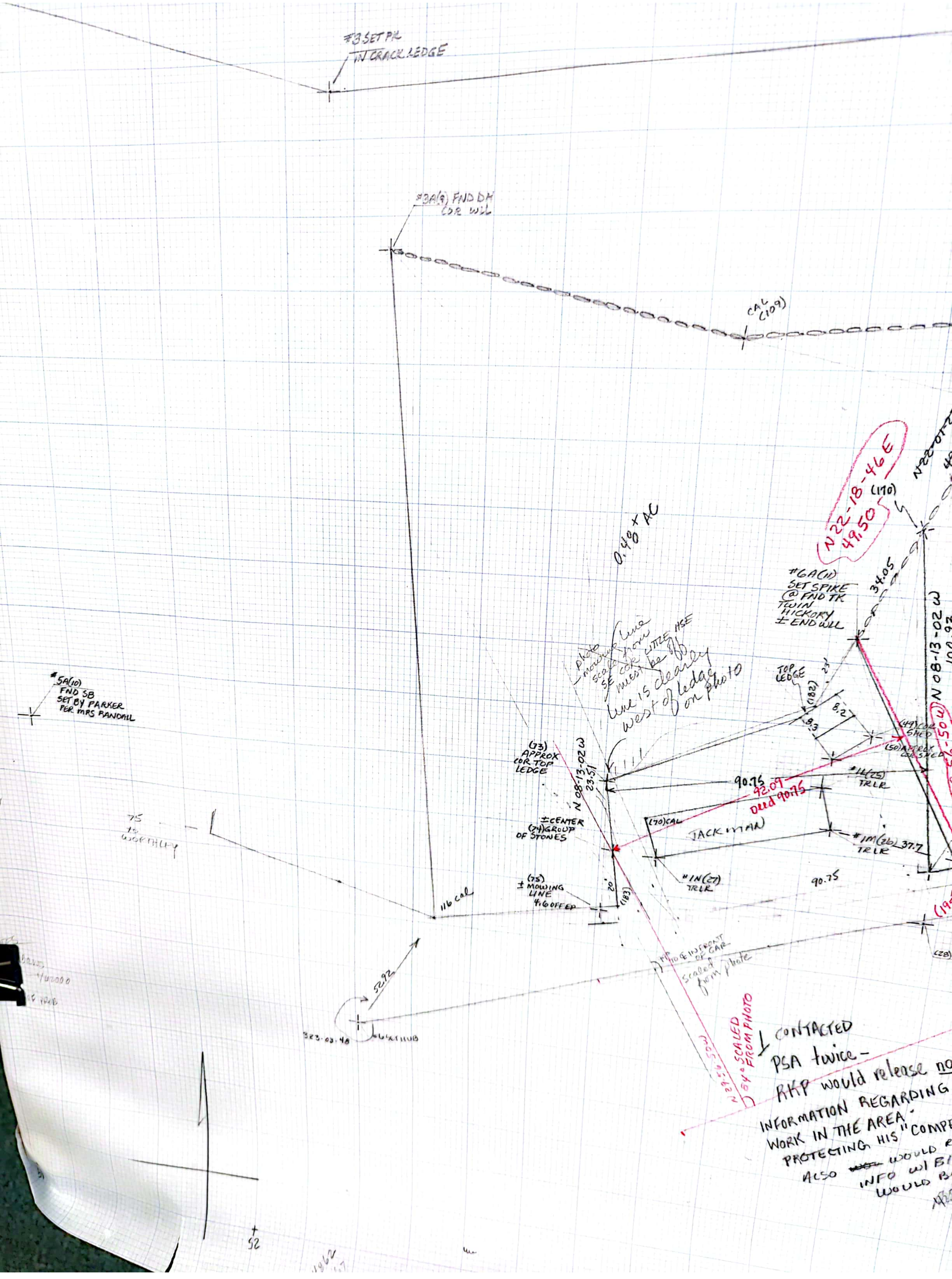
#121 BROWN
SEABROOK

FB #5 Bm DATA 1 JOB 16



↓ CONTACTED
PSA twice -
RKP would release no
INFORMATION REGARDING HIS
WORK IN THE AREA.
PROTECTING HIS "COMPETITIVE EDGE"
ALSO ~~[illegible]~~ WOULD RATHER SHARE
INFO W/ BIG OUTFIT THAT
WOULD BE MORE LIKELY
~~ABLE~~ TO HAVE INFO
HE WANTED AT ANOTHER
TIME

Thos Tuller / Sally Tuller
↓
Reese Owen / Joanna Owen
Thos Owen ↓ died
Thos Owen
Ana Owen
↓
Willie Owen
Jamie Owen



CONTACTED
PSA twice -
RKP would release no
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WORK IN THE AREA.
PROTECTING HIS "COMPE
ALSO ~~[illegible]~~ WOULD R
INFO W/ BI
WOULD B